FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 22, 1845. [NO.

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

DENTISTRY.

THE Subscriber having located himself in this place for the purpose of practising DENTISTRY, offers his services to the public generally. Being a regular graduate both in Dentistry and Medicine, and having had every opportunity to make himself thoroughly and practically acquainted with all operations belonging to Dentistry, hopes that all who may require his services will give him a trial. He pledges himself to Extract, Plug, and cleanse teeth in the most careful and satisfactory manner. He will also insert incorruptible artificial teeth, either on pivot or gold, on the most improved and substantial plans. All irregularities of the teeth in young persons will be removed by timely application. This, as well as almost every other operation in Dentistry, has been neglected by parents and guardians generally, thereby ruining the symmetry and beauty of the face, when by applying to a Dentist, the most frightful deformity might have been obviated.

Dr. Hall may be found at Mrs. Smith's Boarding House for the present, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may require his services.

Ladies will be waited on at their homes when requested.

E. M. HALL, M. D., D. D. S.
Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1845. 80tf

REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

ON Monday 13th October, will be sold at the Market House,

1 Lot on Bow street.
1 Lot and Warehouse in Campbellton.
1 Lot and Warehouse below McLauchlin's Shop.

The Store on Person street, on leased ground, now occupied by J. W. Wooten.

The Store on Person street, next to the above, occupied by G. W. Carver.

Terms at Sale.

WILKINGS, Auctioneer.
Sept. 17, 1845. 76ts

☞ The above Sale is postponed till THURSDAY the 23d inst., when it will take place as above.

☞ Also will be sold (to be removed,) the building at the foot of Haymount, formerly occupied as a Carpenter's Shop by Mr. John Kennedy.

At the last term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the following gentlemen were appointed Superintendents of Common Schools for Cumberland County, namely:

Malcom McKay, John C. Smith, David Gillis, C. T. Gardner, John Evans, Alexander Murchison, William McMillan, Warren Winslow, John Green, Joel Williams, Esquires.

☞ A meeting of the Board of Superintendents will be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 11th day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Chairman.

J. McLAURIN, Clk.
Oct. 8, 1845. 80-4w

Tan Yard for Sale.

THERE is now for sale a first rate TAN YARD in the Town of Fayetteville, with all the necessary Sheds and Shops, complete; and five acres of ground, part of it good meadow land. There is also a good dwelling house and out houses on the lot, in good repair. It is believed that any person thoroughly understanding the business, who would prosecute it with vigor, can make money at it in this place. There is no other Tan Yard in this place, or within 50 miles of it.

For terms, apply to

WM. BRANSON, Person st.
Oct. 10, 1845. 80tf

Turpentine, Rosin, &c.

THE Subscriber, who is well acquainted with the standing of purchasers of Turpentine, Rosin, &c. respectfully solicits consignments of the above articles.

Unexceptionable references given.

Expenses of storing, handling, &c. at the *lowest* rates. Address,

SAMUEL KIMBER,
Brooks' Wharf, Philadelphia.
Oct. 10, 1845. 80-6w

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.

ON FRIDAY the 24th inst., the Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, the PLANTATION on which he resides, lying on and near the Camden Stage Road, nineteen miles West of Fayetteville, in the county of Robeson, embracing five hundred acres, part of which is in a state of high cultivation. The Land is well timbered, and within a convenient distance of Rockfish. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to come and examine before the day of sale. Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale.

DUNCAN G. McINNIS.
October 4, 1845. 80-2w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in informing their old customers and friends, and the public generally, that having just returned from New York, they can sell them as CHEAP for CASH or Country Produce, either by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:—

St. Croix SUGAR, P. R. ditto, N. O. ditto, Loaf ditto, Crushed ditto, Powdered ditto; Laguira Coffee, Rio ditto, Cuba ditto, Java ditto; Molasses; Sperm Candles, Adamantine ditto, Tallow ditto; Tea in boxes or caddys; Shot, Powder, and Lead in bars; Soap, pale and yellow; Turpentine and Cutting Axes, Broad ditto; Canal Flour, brls. and halves; Mess and Prime Pork; Lard in kegs and half barrels; Cut Nails and Flooring Brads; fine Salt in barrels; 44 inch Bagging and Rope; Ginger, Pepper and Spice; Negro Blankets and Cloths; Iron of any size or quantity; Coopers' Tools; long and short handled Shovels; Spades; single and double barreled Guns; Wagon and Cart boxes; Cast and German Steel; 20 cases assorted Shoes.

SMITH & GAUSE.

N. B. They continue at their Old Stand, and will sell any thing which may be sent to them.

Wilmington, Sept. 29, 1845. 79-6w

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64-1

Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday the 15th inst., and will be continued without intermission (except the customary holidays,) until the time of removal into the country in the Summer.

The Pupils will be divided into three Classes, with the following terms of Tuition, per Quarter:

Junior,	$6 00	French Language,	3 00
Middle,	8 00	Music,	8 00
Senior,	10 00	Contingencies,	25

Board and Tuition in any of the English Classes, $65 per Session, consisting of two Quarters.

W. H. HARDIN.
October 6, 1845. 79-6w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1845:—

A—Calvin Alexander, John C. Averitte, John Aughtery, Raiford Autry, William Armstrong.

B—L. Bethune, John Bass, J. C. Briant, Peter Bolten, Daniel Bedsole, William Brown, Wm. Bell, Marten Bolten, John L. Bethey, C. W. Brown, Elizabeth Braxton, James M. Blake.

C—James Chason, Angus Campbell, Messrs. Crouze, Brothers & Co., Miss Ann Carter, William Clark, C. C. Cox, Norman Campbell, Wm. H. Carpenter, Daniel Cherry, Duncan Campbell.

D—Margaret E. Dawkins, Wm. Dunson, Geo. W. Davis, Henry M. Dawson, Elliot Douglas.

E—Capt. R. G. Edwards.

F—Elijah Fisher.

G—Jonathan Goodwin, D. J. Gilbert, James L. Grady.

H—Charity Holly, Jonathan Hart, Jonathan Hawley, C. Holmes, Elizabeth Henderson.

J—Charles P. Jones, David Jones, Andrew Jenkins, Miss Mary E. Johnson, G. W. Jernigan, James Jordan, David D. Jones.

K—David Kivett, Cyrus King, Sarah Kennedy.

L—Mrs. Elizabeth Lord.

M—Miss Ann E. Maxwell, Mr. James Matthews, Mary Meuery, James Moore, Silas Moore, Mrs. N. Em. Matthews.

Mc—Malcom McAlpin, James F. McKay, John A. McKay, Arch'd McKethan, D. A. McCall, Neill McLean, Angus D. McDonald, Angus McGill, John McDonald, James McKethan, D. McDonald, Duncan McLean, John McLaran, Malcom McNeill, A. B. McFayden, Margeret McDonald, Malcom McDonald, Dr. John McKay, Malcom McConnquadale, Neal McQueen, Miss Mary McLean, Anne McDonald, A. McBryde, Beriah McGoffin.

N—Mistress Nelson, Mrs. Sarah Nunnalee.

P—Miss Jane Prance, James Pan, William Page, J. W. Parker, Edward Perry.

R—Nevin Ray, Mrs. Lucretia Robinson, Margaret Revels, Archibald Ray, Dr. William Robinson.

S—Wm. Shaw, Rob. P. Simmons, Neill S. Stewart, John C. Smith, Spears, McLean & Co., Neill Shaw, Mrs. Ann M. Stewart, John Stewart, Mrs. Elizar C. Smith, Thomas Smith, Wm. L. Shaw, Wiley Saults, James Sanders.

T—Stephen T. Thagard, Jno. R. Taylor, Angus Taylor, Augustus I. Tanay, Oliver K. Tuton, Mrs. Margaret C. Thomson, Wm. A. Taylor, Geo Taylor.

W—Miss Elizabeth Williams, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Richard L. Wooten.

79] JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS.

Also, The History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, price 25 cents; Evelyn, or the Heart unmasked, by Mrs. Mowatt, 2 vols., 50; Pen and Ink Sketches, 50; Mysteries of the Inquisition, 2 vols., 1 00; Paul Deverel, 25; The Lone Star, a Tale of Texas, 25; The Village Belles, 25; Mrs. Candle's Curtain Lectures, with plates, 12½; Paul Redding, 25; Chronicles of the Bastile, 75; History of Mesmerism, 25.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,	Sands' Sarsaparilla,
Beckwith's Pills,	Peters' Pills,
Seidlitz Powders,	Cologne Water,
Henry's Magnesia,	London Mustard,
Congress Water,	Indelible Ink,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,	

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
August 25, 1845. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have associated themselves in business, under the firm and style of

A. & E. McPherson,

And taken a Store on Green street, midway between Eccles' Bridge and the Market House, where they are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a

General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,

Among which are—Cloths, supr. black and fancy Cassimeres, Satin, Velvet and Valencia Vestings, Pilot Cloths, Muslin-de-Lains, Cashmere-d'Ecosse, Merinos, Alpacas, Bombazines, Flannels, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Blankets, Irish Linen, Long Lawn, Gentlemen's Scarfs and Stocks, Italian Cravats, supr. Silk Shawls, Plaid and Knit ditto, Canvass and Padding, Silk Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Suspenders, Taylor's Persian Thread, Cotton Hose and Half Hose, Bonnet Ribbons, Victoria Girdles.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, fine Florence and Straw Bonnets,

And many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Those wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the Stock.

A. & E. McPHERSON.
Sept. 23, 1845. 77-6w

☞ Carolinian copy.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

7tf

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge,

For sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 22

For Sale.

ONE HUNDRED SHARES of the Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Apply to

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
October 4, 1845. 79-4w

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies in a most remarkable manner the great medical value of the Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection:

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small bunches, on various parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quantities of matter, forming ulcers, which soon ate small holes down to the very bone. My sufferings were intense. I consulted the most eminent physicians in the city with but very little benefit. During the winter I would get some better, but when spring came they returned as bad as ever and I felt convinced in my own mind that it would be impossible for me to live another summer after suffering as much as I did the last, but the Lord has spared me from one year to another until I at last heard of your Sarsaparilla. For about four months previous to my taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not sleep but a little while at a time, either day or night, and at times it seemed as though I should die with pain, and for the want of sleep. I dreaded the return of night, being obliged to sit up most of the time, and frequently on retiring to rest, I thought my children would find me dead in the morning. After I commenced using the Sarsaparilla and before I had quite taken the third bottle, I awoke one night, and feeling no pain, I thought I was dying, and resolved in my mind to rise up and see if I had any strength. Finding no difficulty in doing so, and after sitting up a short time, I found that I felt much better and I continued to improve until there is now not a pain about me, while before it seemed as if my joints would part with pain.—My appetite and strength increased and I was soon able to attend to my domestic duties, and now my ulcers are all healed, and my general health and strength are fully restored, all of which I ascribe to the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your obliged friend SARAH ELLISON.
No. 70 Norfolk-street.

The following statement is from a gentleman who is one of the first Druggists in the city of Providence and from his extensive knowledge of medicines of every kind, and his experience of the effects of Sands's Sarsaparilla, his opinion, is one of peculiar value to the afflicted.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—I speak experimentally when I say that this medicine is far more effectual in the cure of chronic or acute rheumatism than any other preparation I have ever tested. Having endured extreme suffering at times within the last five years from repeated attacks of inflammatory or acute Rheumatism, I have recently used Sands's Sarsaparilla with the happiest success; my health is now better than it has been for many months past, my appetite is good, and my strength is rapidly returning. I attribute this healthful change entirely to the use of this potent medicine. Feeling a deep sympathy with those who are afflicted with this most tormenting and painful complaint, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending to such the use of this valuable specific. Having the most entire confidence in the medicine and skill of Dr. Sands, I was induced thereby to try the effects of their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of many others commendatory of its invaluable properties, unknown to and unsolicited by the Messrs. Sands.

CHARLES DYER, Jr.
Druggist and Apothecary.
40 & 42 Westminster-st. Providence, R. I.
Feb. 15, 1845.

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1844.

MESSRS SANDS—Gents: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your life preservative Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1839 with a scrofulous affection on my upper lip, and continuing upward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed, which caused an unceasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and sufferings at this time that I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians in the city, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air; but this, like other remedies, did no good; the disease continued gradually to increase until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this city, Dr. Jas. A. Reed, 6 bottles; and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feelings of joy and gratitude I remain your friend, DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know further particulars will find me at my residence in Front street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement.

JOHN CLOUD.
Justice of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton-street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland Hamal & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Carolinian 1, 1845. 79-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his BOOK STORE to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 20.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Full and Winter Supply of GOODS, consisting in part of blue, black, invisible green, and steel mix'd Cloths; Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Satin and Valencia Vestings; Prints; Crape and Muslin De-Lains; Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; plain and fig'd Alpacas; Plaid Linseys; Silk, Cotton, and Wool Shawls; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Hosiery; Ribbons; Thread and Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Flannels; Kerseys; Tickings; Negro Blankets; fine Bed ditto.

—ALSO—

Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Bonnets, and Fur and Cloth Caps,

All of which will be offered at the lowest market prices.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1845. 76-8w

FROM THE LINCOLN COURIER.

ELLANGOWAN, BEATIES' FORD, N. C., September 8, 1845.

Mr. Eccles: I wish through the columns of your paper to make known to my fellow-citizens the utility of Martin's Improved Bee House. Doubtful of the alleged usefulness of this invention, I owned a right some 12 months ago. But last winter when absent, my wife also purchased a right to build one and contracted to have it built. I paid for the building ten dollars, the right cost five. On the first of June I drove five swarms of my bees into the Hive; and they filled 18 cells out of the 21 in the Hive. I drew off two of them last night, and on accurate weighing they gave 52 lbs. each, of the most beautiful and white Honey I ever saw. I shall on to-morrow take two or three more, leaving the balance for the winter food of the bees. Had the bees been put in the hives in the Spring, by the first of August I could have taken every cell or hive, and from that time to frost the bees could have supplied their winter food. Each cell yielding 50 lbs. will give for the whole hive more than 1,000 lbs. of honey a year. This may seem incredible, but it is capable of verification by any one who will try it: and can be sworn to by some of my neighbors who witnessed my taking the honey last night. The advantages of this hive are chiefly that it prevents the ravages of the miller, whose worm is the most deadly enemy that bees have, and has in this neighborhood destroyed whole hives; and the practice of killing the bees when their honey is taken is entirely done away with. To me it always seemed a most ungracious return to the industrious little insects, that after they have worked incessantly and provided us with the rich fruits of their industry, that we cruelly rob them, and in doing so, unmercifully destroy them. By use of this hive, the practice is unnecessary, and by using it I am confident that our citizens, even in this time of scarcity and drought, provided they have good cows, can realize the scriptural promise of "a land flowing with Milk and Honey." Yours, &c.

JNO. H. WHEELER.

A Story about a Snake—not "a Snake Story."—Mr. J. G. Templeton and his brother Elam Templeton, both of Iredell County, killed a snake on the plantation of the latter, in June last, which had *two heads.* They were walking together through a corn field on the low grounds of Davidson creek, and were in the act of stepping over this singular reptile before they discovered it. They instantly drew back, and having procured a missile, struck it several blows on the head, and having bruised it severely, concluded they had killed the snake. Upon their approaching it, however, it offered battle from the other end of its body, and then for the first time, the idea of a double headed snake occurred to them. They killed it, and on examination found that it had two perfectly shaped heads, one at each extremity of its body, with eyes, mouths, and tongues in each, between which there was no perceptible difference, except that one was a little larger than the other. It measured in length, 5 feet 5 1-2 inches. Its color black. What say naturalists about this odd serpent?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Striking Results.—The unexampled prosperity of the Free Church of Scotland since its secession from the establishment about two years since, affords a most striking illustration of the efficiency of the voluntary principle. In the short space of two years this Church has collected and expended in its various religious operations three millions six thousand and twenty-five dollars, exclusive of $305,000 for building school-houses and for the endowment of their new college, which would swell the amount to nearly four millions!

"In the short space of two years (says the *Scotchman*) 430 churches have been erected at an expense of £335,000.—There are 70 other churches in progress, which will be completed the present year; and it is assured that 140 in addition to these will be ultimately wanted, raising the whole number in connexion with the Free Church to 740. The whole sum collected for church building is £320,000. Last year the sustuation fund produced £52,000, and the present year £175,000. This allowance from the central funds, which this year equals £422 for each clergyman connected with the Free Church, is a guaranty to the ministers of the weaker congregations against extreme poverty; but each congregation is expected to add to the amount according to its means, and the duty is rarely neglected.

"In addition to the above mentioned sums, about £100,000 have been raised for missions in the two years, and £129,000 more for what is called the Congregational Fund. These astonishing pecuniary efforts have been made by a small part of the population of Scotland, (probably not exceeding one-fourth,) consisting partly of the working, but chiefly of the middle classes."

The Erring.—How would you reclaim a prodigal? Not by treating him harshly. Then why in such a rage because your friend has erred? Such language will never bring him back to duty—never in the world.

"The elephant is never won with anger;
Nor must the man who would reclaim a lion,
Take him by the teeth."

A word kindly whispered in his ear—an affectionate look even, may have the desired effect. You have been an apprentice, perhaps. When you were at fault, how did you feel when your master opened his vials of wrath upon you, called you a villain, and declared that your end would be the gallows? Did such treatment make you wish never to commit an error again? No. You were angry, and if you kept your tongue still, you *thought* hard enough, we will warrant. On the contrary, had your master taken you by the hand and said, with tears in his eyes—"My boy, I exceedingly regret what you have done," and kindly told you the consequence of your course, you would have listened, sorry for what you had done and wished to do better in future. Then be kind to your boy; be not harsh when he errs; tell him affectionately and plainly how you feel and what you fear, and if he turns away scorning your words and deriding your counsel, he surely must possess a heart depraved in the extreme.—*Portland Bulletin.*

Freaks of Fortune.—The following paragraph is part of the Mayor's speech, delivered on the occasion of laying the corner stone of the Alms House, to be erected on Blackwell's Island.

"During a visit to the present alms house some time since, I found the man who superintended the erection of a portion of the building, an inmate within its walls. How striking an admonition of the instability of human affairs! and how strongly does it inculcate upon us the duty of watchful and benevolent care to the necessities of this unfortunate class, that we, little as we to day can credit or imagine it, may ourselves, perhaps, become the subjects of the same charitable offices which we now dispense to others."

This reminds of the fact that one of the Porters at Bellevue, whether a pauper or not we cannot say, but at any rate a poor decrepid old man, is pointed out by those who know him, as one who, a few years ago, strutted Broadway the paragon of fashion, and the envied recipient of smiles and bows from all the fashionable promenaders of that thoroughfare in his day.

New York Express.

A Princely Hebrew.—From Prague, we hear of the death, at the age of seventy-seven, of the Hebrew merchant, Maurice Zedekauer—a man whose title to a record in pages like ours consists, not in the princely fortune which was the work of his own honorable toil, but in the noble use which he made of it. Fifty years ago, M. Zedekauer came, penniless, to Prague; and he has left behind him seven millions of florins—£700,000. In his lifetime he devoted the larger part of his immense revenues to the encouragement of science, art and national industry,—and to the relief of the indigent, without distinction of religion or race; and, by his will, he has bequeathed three millions of florins (£300,000,) among the benevolent institutions of all the principal cities of Bohemia. He was followed to the cemetery of his nation by men of all ranks and beliefs—the poor, of course,—the civil and military authorities of the capital,—all its distinguished men,—and, it is very pleasant to add, many Clergymen of various Christian sects. Everywhere the spirit is passing into dishonor which would once have "spit upon the Jewish gaberdine," or trampled on the grave of a man like this.—*Athenæum.*

A Lesson.—Within a few weeks past it has been discovered by the house of Holford, Bancker & Co., private bankers in New York, that the large amount of forty-five thousand eight hundred and odd dollars of the funds in their hands had been embezzled by their book-keeper and confidential clerk, by means of a regular system of fraudulent and false entries and alterations of the books, carried on for several years. The young man, whose name is not given, has not been the gainer by his nefarious transaction, for he does not possess now one single penny of the whole sum. The fatal passion for gaming first induced him to betray the trust of his employers. He lost, and his after larcenies were committed with the hope of being able, by a fortunate stroke at play, to retrieve his losses and refund the money.—As is too often the case, instead of getting out of the mire he continued to go deeper and deeper into it, until at last his crime was discovered.

[The name of the Clerk is Isaacs. He was arrested on board a schooner bound to Jamaica, to which he was endeavoring to escape.]

A bald eagle flew on board the U. S. ship John Adams, at sea, much fatigued. As poultry die rapidly at sea, he fared well, not being eatable, and became very tame, walking about from mess to mess, getting a crumb here and a drink there. He is now considered one of the crew, and attends to the furling of the royals. He never left the ship until the Princeton anchored at Pensacola, when he alighted on her cross jack yarn, took a searching glance, saw all was right, as far as Uncle Sam was concerned, and returned to his own ship. The singular part of this occurrence is, that three foreign men-of-war are at anchor near the John Adams, and this republican bird will not visit either of them.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

A gentleman and lady who for some days previously had been staying as man and wife at the Exchange Hotel in Baltimore, left that city on Friday in the cars for York, Pa. A gentleman who had been sojourning at Barnum's was also a passenger in the same cars. He observed after the cars had gotten some miles from Baltimore that the supposed husband of the lady was not amongst the visible. The next discovery made by the gentleman was that his pocket-book, containing $40 in money and some valuable papers, was gone. The fact of the person who had been accompanying the mysterious lady having left the cars excited suspicion on the part of the loser of the funds. He kept the secret to himself, but on reaching York, perceiving that the said pretty little French girl, or woman, took her passage back for Baltimore in the return train, he did the same, and on reaching Baltimore gave such information to the police as to cause them to arrest her, with a view more especially to ascertain the whereabouts of her apparent husband. On examining her trunk it was found to contain much valuable clothing, jewelry, &c. and a private investigation disclosed that she had around her body, in a belt, $1000 in gold. No evidence appearing against her, she was released; but, for some reason not stated, was again arrested and committed to prison. She gave her name as Amelia Switzer, but has an alias—Klutz, which is the name of her alleged husband, who thus far has evaded detection. A trunk, known to have been in charge of this man (who is a Frenchman) having been seized, it was found to contain nearly a bushel of letters, running back in dates for several years. These letters are mostly written in French; some, however, are in Hebrew, Spanish, Italian, German, and other languages. They proved, on examination, to be a correspondence with celebrated thieves in all the principal cities of Europe and America, giving detailed accounts of extensive robberies, the best mode of eluding detection, &c. Some of them, it is said, mention the fact of a large robbery having been perpetrated in Paris some years ago, and also narrate the manner in which papers containing accounts of it, sent to New York to be published in the French paper there, had been suppressed by the parties concerned. In the trunk, which the woman under arrest would not claim, and denied all knowledge of its ownership, was also found $1,000 in American gold, besides a miniature likeness of Cardinal Richelieu, set in gold, and a handsomely-constructed seal stamp of "raw head and bloody bones." The money has been deposited in bank, and the letters given to the French Consul in Baltimore for his inspection. When perused, we doubt not they will give some astounding intelligence, and probably divulge the secrets of one of the most extensive band of robbers ever heard of.

Baltimore Patriot.

American Apples.—Robert L. Pell, Esq., of Westchester county, New York, has an orchard of twenty thousand apple trees, all bearing Newtown Pippins. By trimming and the application of the best manures, he has brought the fruit to unusual size and excellence. The apples are picked and packed in barrels without being rolled or jolted in carts, and so arrive in the very best order for shipmeut. Last year they were sold in London at twenty-one dollars a barrel, and the merchant to whom they were consigned wrote that the nobility and other people of great wealth had actually bought them by retail at a guinea a dozen, which is some forty-five cents an apple. Mr. Pell has from three to four thousand barrels of the apples this year, which are sold as fast as they arrive in market at six dollars a barrel, and are all shipped to England. It is quite a business for one of our commission merchants to dispose of the produce of this noble plantation.

The American apple, take it all in all, is the most valuable fruit which grows on the earth. We undervalue them because they are so abundant; and even many American farmers will not take the trouble to live like an English lord, though the trouble would be very little.

New York Journal of Commerce.

From the Phila. U. S. Gazette of Saturday.

Save the Pennies.—The people along the way, from Medford to Camden, N. J., were, a few days since, struck by a singular phenomenon in the road. For miles together, there was a regular deposite of cents; and as there was no claimant, the people who "lived by the way," turned out to gather up the drippings, and a pretty "collection" was taken up. For miles there were receivers. The road and ruts were trodden close, and even the charcoal men, who invariably sleep on their coal in the progress downward, were wide awake. It appears that a bag containing *ten thousand* cents had been put on the top of a stage, and after some shaking, either the string broke, or a hole was worn. One of the pennies, not having any particular attachment to the sack, popped out, and then another went, and so each followed his file leader, until the bag was empty, and the road well lined.

The town of Alton, Illinois, exhibits a strange phenomenon in its statistics, for it is stated that the population of the town amounts to 3,000, and that among the whole there are only twelve unmarried females, eleven of whom are engaged, and the twelfth is a widow, who has already had three husbands. If the census is accurately compiled, we agree perfectly with the Newark Advertiser that this offers a fine "chance for unmarried ladies." Celibacy in such a community as that would seem to be very nearly or quite impossible. The forlorn one making up the dozen unprovided is, we are bound to believe, in only a very temporary widowhood, and will be obliged in a very few days to take the fourth husband. The Altonians will never permit a lady to remain unmarried more than a month.—*Courier & Enquirer.*

We do think the practice of removing faithful and competent officers on account of their politics a very bad one, and fraught with incalculable evil. We believe the establishment of this practice by General Jackson (or by the junto using Jackson) a national disaster which twenty victories like that of New Orleans could never atone for. If the offices are regularly to be the prey of the victorious party, then those who have served that party most effectually are entitled to them, and soon a formidable and greedy band of mercenaries will arise whose leading anxiety will be, "On which side shall we be likely to get offices?" Thenceforward, what are our securities for freedom and good government?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Catholic and Protestant.—Perhaps every man may not understand or appreciate the force of reason for believing in the Roman Catholic religion, contained in the following conversation which took place a few days since between a couple of hodcarriers, while they were resting from their labors at noon:

P.—"An' d'ye mane to tell me that the Catholic is the only thrue religion?"

R. C.—"Faith an' I do. D'ye believe in the Episthles of the Aposthle Paul, darlint?"

P.—"Of coorse,"

R. C.—"Arrah, then I have ye, sure! D'ye mind the Episthle of St. Paul to the *Romans?* An' did ye ever hear of any Episthle to the *Protestants?*"

A Murderous Spirit.—As a young man named Farnom, residing at Mechaniesville, Maryland, was a few days since standing in the post office, reading a letter just received, an individual approached, and, without speaking a word, inflicted with a knife three severe wounds in the abdomen. He was an entire stranger in this country, was at once arrested, said he had never before seen the young man, but felt an irresistible desire to kill somebody." He was committed to Ballston jail. Young Farnam's condition has been considered hopeless, and is still very critical.

Baltimore Sun.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Mr. Editor: As you like to do justice to all, I will thank you to send *that hat* to a Mr. Samuel Chase, of Oregon, a correspondent of the New York Herald. He states that

"The Willamette Valley is rich and extensive, with large prairies, with borders of the finest timber in the world; fir, ash, oak, memel, lynn, cotton wood, well-wood, white, yellow, and red fir, from 250 to 400 feet high; nine or ten saw logs of 15 feet, and thirteen or fourteen rail cuts."

Just imagine a tree 120 feet higher than Trinity Church steeple! By the shade of Munchausen, is not he a *roarer!*

The Mackerel Fishery.—The assessors of Gloucester find the present population of that town to be 6,370. We learn, from the Telegraph, that the town is in an unusual state of prosperity. "Instead of 17,000 barrels, as last year, over 50,000 barrels of mackerel had been packed up to the 1st instant; and the gross produce of the fisheries, instead of the amount stated, would probably be over half a million dollars.

A Windfall.—A young Irishman named Armstrong, who had not long been in this country, and for five or six months past, in the city of New York, has been a porter in a dry-goods store at the corner of Barclay and Greenwich streets, a couple of days since received intelligence from his native land of the demise of his father, and his own consequent accession to a fortune of £30,000, if not over.

N. Y. True Sun.

Counterfeit Jewelry.—It is said that jewelry, by the process of galvanizing, has of late become so much adulterated as to contain scarcely one-hundredth part of the gold formerly wrought up into them. For instance, gold pencil cases: a few years since a description of these articles were sold at ten dollars each, and were of solid gold; precisely the same article, to all appearance, is now sold at seven dollars, for gold. A fraud here is apparent, because gold is not fallen in value. The cheap article nets the manufacturers two hundred per cent., while the genuine would give but forty per cent. profit. A pencil which formerly contained five dollars worth of gold has now a value of thirty cents thinly galvanized upon its exterior. So general has this practice become that probably seven-eighths of all the ornaments worn are of copper, although paid for as gold.—*Boston Atlas.*

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

Agricultural Fairs, almost without exception, if we may believe the testimony of the local presses, have this year been uncommonly successful. We regard this as one of the most cheering signs of the times, indicating, as it does, that the people of this country are beginning to appreciate the relative importance of agricultural pursuits. The badge of the farmer will ere long become the sign of intellectual superiority, as it is now to some good extent of integrity and moral worth. There is no employment which furnishes a more constant and healthful stimulus to the intellectual powers, or which is beset with fewer temptations. Why then should a farmer be a mere drudge, moving among the most beautiful creations of nature, with scarcely more consciousness of the ennobling tendency of his occupation than the brute he drives? This sort of farmers is annually becoming scarcer, and we trust the whole race will ere long disappear.

New York State Census.—There are fifty-nine counties in the State. From the returns thus for received we should estimate the total nett gain in the State since 1840 at about 250,000, making the present population about 2,670,000.

Journal of Commerce.

...TORY OF THE REMOVAL OF THE DEPOSITES.

The New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following interesting particulars of the under current which brought about this dire calamity in 1833. The writer is said to be Matthew L. Davis, who, as "the Spy in Washington," had better sources of collecting facts, and exhibited a greater extent and accuracy of information, than any of the letter writers who have ever been established at that city:—

NEW YORK, October 7, 1845.

In my letter of the 4th I made a short quotation from a morning paper of the 3d. The writer of the article referred to says: "Those connected with the Kitchen Cabinet dynasty at Washington *having brought General Jackson up to the scratch*," &c. to remove the deposites from the Bank of the United States.

Now, this is doing the General great injustice, and a full detail of the intrigues by which that measure was so suddenly effected may not, even at this late day, be uninteresting to many of your readers. The true history is known to but few. General Jackson intended to remove the deposites in February, 1833, during the session of Congress, but his Cabinet were all, or nearly all, opposed to it. The most strenuous opponent was Louis McLane, then Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Livingston, Secretary of State, and General Cass, Secretary of War, were both against the proposed measure. Mr. Van Buren, who had just been elected Vice President, was also decided in his opposition. He was then at Albany, where he had spent the winter, waiting for the period when he was to repair to Washington to enter upon his office. It will be recollected that it was during that winter that N. P. Tallmadge was elected United States Senator against the wishes and influence of Mr. Van Buren, who preferred his friend Mr. B. F. Butler.

Mr. Van Buren, about the middle of February, commenced his journey from Albany towards Washington. Whilst stopping a few days in this city the reports became thick and rife that General Jackson was about removing the deposites. This intelligence alarmed no one so much as Mr. Van Buren. It came to him in such a shape as gave him reason to apprehend that the removal might be made before he could reach Washington. He determined, therefore, to set out immediately for the capital, to prevent it if possible. He knew that Mr. McLane was, like himself, opposed to it, and that it could not be done whilst he was at the head of the Treasury Department unless he had changed his views. Immediately on his arrival at Washington he sought an interview with Mr. McLane, and his anxieties were relieved by the assurance that no removal would be made while he remained Secretary of the Treasury. From Mr. Verplanck he received the same information. General Jackson was rampant for the removal. Kendall was pushing him on, and did not despair, before the arrival of Mr. Van Buren, of accomplishing the object. At this moment, too, Mr. Verplanck, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made a report favorable to the Bank. Such an array of obstacles made the Hero pause, while Kendall's ire was excited, especially against Mr. Van Buren, whose opinion President Jackson heeded more than any one else.

Congress adjourned, the inauguration took place, and the deposites remained unmoved, but Jackson was still determined on accomplishing it sooner or later. He said Van Buren was mistaken in his opinion on the subject, and that he would yet discover his mistake. A journey to the North and East was then projected for the President and decided on. It originated with Mr. Van Buren in the hope of diverting the General's mind from his bank-phobia and his desire to remove the deposites. It was arranged that the tour should commence the latter part of May, and Mr. Van Buren left Washington for Albany, agreeing to join the President in New York.

While Mr. Van Buren remained in Washington he urged upon the members of the Cabinet who were opposed to the removal, and particularly Mr. McLane, to continue his efforts to defeat if possible the proposed measure. The anxiety of Mr. Van Buren was increased when he saw the General was about to make a new cast of his Cabinet, and was informed by Kendall that it was to be done with a view to the accomplishment of his darling project.

McLane must be got rid of. Livingston, who was Secretary of State, was appointed to France; McLane was transferred from the Treasury to the State Department; and a man, never dreamed of by any one but Jackson, was called to the Treasury—William J. Duane, one of the General's first, and, as he supposed, firmest friends; one whom he thought could be moulded to his will. This being arranged, Kendall did not fail to warn Van Buren, before his departure from Washington, that his continued opposition to the President's wishes and *determination* would operate injuriously to his interests. Kendall's communication to him was really in the nature of a threat, and was made so earnestly that, added to the Cabinet changes, it rendered him any thing but comfortable. He was, however, so deeply committed to Mr. McLane and others that he could not change front.

Mr. Van Buren left Washington, and shortly after the Presidential tour began. All remember the eclat of that. The whole country through which the President passed appeared to have forgotten party distinctions. All seemed to be Jackson men. At New York Mr. Van Buren met the President. No man was so much carried away as was he by acclamations which every where attended Jackson. Then it was that the conviction first rushed upon his mind that Kendall's threat had a significant meaning, and that there was no safety or security for him but in ministering freely to Jackson's wishes, prejudices, and will.

At New Haven, and through Connecticut, the acclamations of the multitude as the President progressed were, if possible, increased, and with them Mr. Van Buren's convictions. At Boston they became irresistable. The President was ill there a day and confined to his room. It was on that occasion that Mr. Van Buren first announced to him his change of views; confessed that he had been in error; that Kendall was right and *honest* about it; that Mr. McLane and Mr. Livingston were wrong; that he, the President, was unerring in the matter, and his foresight prophetic. The next day the General left Boston for Concord. Who has forgotten the homage he received, and the "mile of girls" who came to do him honor on his tour! The papers in New York were teeming with accounts of his journey, when every body was astonished with a postscript saying that Gen. Jackson had suddenly cut short his tour, returned from the East, and passed through New York at daylight for Washington. In *twenty* hours more he was in the capital, and his Cabinet and every body else could not have been more astonished if a mine had been sprung under the city.

The reason assigned for this sudden movement was the President's ill health. It was not the true reason. It was not even a specious reason. He was not ill a moment after he left Boston, nor after he returned to Washington. The true secret of his sudden return was Mr. Van Buren's change of views on the removal of the deposites. From the moment that change was announced to him, he was restless and uneasy, and unwilling to proceed further. He finally became violent, and insisted upon returning immediately to Washington. All who were about him endeavored to dissuade him therefrom, and Mr. Van Buren among the rest. He yielded for a moment, and proceeded to Concord. He would go no further. He said the deposites should be removed from the bank before one week. He was imperative and inexorable. Remonstrances were unavailing. In one day he was in New York. In one more he was in Washington; rather rapid travelling for an invalid. The sight of a band of Indians with their tomahawks never excited him so much as did the immediate prospect then of putting his foot on the neck of the "*Monster*," as he called the bank. He was full of fire and energy. Mr. Van Buren accompanied him. He would not let him leave him, though Mr. Van Buren would gladly have done so; for he dreaded to encounter Mr. McLane, whom he had so urgently pressed into the front rank of opposition. No man was more sincere and honest in his views than Mr. McLane. He had, it was said at the time, and I believe it, prepared, at the suggestion of Mr. Van Buren, a strong and able paper, remonstrating against the removal, and setting forth the evils which he thought he foresaw therefrom.

What occurred immediately after Gen. Jackson's return to Washington I reserve for another letter.

A CALM OBSERVER.

NEW YORK, October 8, 1845.

I said, in my last, that the springing of a mine under the city could not have astonished the people of Washington more than the sudden return home of General Jackson. He had outstripped the mail in his journey, and no letter or newspaper had heralded his movements. The inquiry there, as well as every where else, was, what has brought the President back? Mr. Duane asked the question of Mr. McLane. Mr. McLane asked it of Mr. Duane. The Cabinet were ignorant.—All that was known was the *fact* that the President was back. Surmises were rife; but when it was known that Mr. Van Buren had returned with him, those who knew the General's phobia on the subject of removing the Deposites feared the worst. What was surmised soon became reality.

Mr. Van Buren was himself the first to announce to the members of the Cabinet what the President had returned for, and that he himself had yielded to the measure. All that passed between Mr. Van Buren and his friends on that occasion cannot be known; but it is known that from that day the ties of friendship which had bound him and Mr. McLane together were severed, and from that interview, it has always been understood, dated Mr. McLane's determination to quit the Cabinet. No man in the Cabinet commanded more of Gen. Jackson's sincere regard and respect than Mr. McLane. Gen. Jackson did not hesitate to say so himself, and to declare that nothing gave him more pain than to find Mr. McLane differing from him in opinion. No man had more uniformly lauded Mr. McLane than Mr. Van Buren; but the iron will of General Jackson must be gratified, and, whoever else might be crushed by resisting it, Mr. Van Buren meant to stand out of the way, and sacrifice principle and previously-settled opinions and friends, rather than jeopard the good opinion of Gen. Jackson.

It was stated in the Executive organ at the time that Mr. Duane was the only member of the Cabinet opposed to the removal of the deposites; and a conspiracy was formed, in which Mr. McLane had reason to believe Mr. Van Buren was concerned, to draw him into an acquiescence in the correctness of that statement, which would have been not only at variance with the truth, but false to his own honor, and to his colleague, Mr. Duane. Of this act of infidelity on the part of his trusted and intimate friend, Mr. McLane has never made any secret, any more than of the fact that it had placed between them an impassable barrier to all future friendly or even personal intercourse. Henceforth a non-intercourse ensued between these sworn friends, which no subsequent attempt of the Vice President could overcome. Of their absolute alienation the public is not now to be informed. On any, if there be any, who may deny the substantial accuracy of this explanation, be the burden of showing the true cause of the rupture between them. But this will not be authoritatively denied.

There was one man in Washington whom the President's sudden return filled with regret, but not with dismay; who was deeply interested in the cause of his return; who learned the cause with sorrow, but with unflinching firmness and resolution. That man was William J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury. Long before his appointment to the Treasury, he had been intimate with Mr. McLane. They were, of course, much together while the President was absent, and could not fail to have conversed much on the great question of that time, the removal of the deposites. They perfectly agreed in sentiment; believed the measure unlawful, an infraction of the Constitution, and in every respect wrong and disastrous.

Mr. Duane formed his opinion on principle, and in his first interview with him, Gen. Jackson discovered, to his utter amazement, that a new and unforeseen obstacle had arisen to the accomplishment of his purpose. Still, he would not believe that Mr. Duane would persist. Mr. Van Buren sought an interview with Mr. Duane, and was not slow in perceiving that the President had calculated without his host, when he supposed he had got an incumbent in the Treasury who would do his bidding. I need not detail at present all that followed. Mr. Duane could neither be coaxed nor driven from the position he had assumed. Gen. Jackson tried both expedients in vain. He told him, in one of his communications, that if he would yield to his wishes it would be *one of the happiest days of his life*. But Mr. Duane stood by his principles and fell by them. He was ejected from office, and Mr. Taney, who was then Attorney General, was put in his place. He obeyed the President's order, and removed the deposits.—He was afterwards rewarded with the place of Chief Justice of the United States which he still holds.

A word about Mr. Duane. It is an old adage, "The fewer we praise in this world the better." Mr. Duane, it is believed, is an exception. His firmness—his unbending adherence to what he considered his official duty and principle: his resistance of the seductive influence of power and patronage; his refusal to listen to the earnest personal and persevering entreaties of Gen. Jackson, have placed him, in the opinion of his friends, "as much above all praise as he is above the need of it." He has earned by his integrity the reputation of an honest man; and the day will come, it is hoped, when his countrymen will do him justice.

A CALM OBSERVER.

Another Book—Of making books there seems to be no end. Neither seems there to be an end to the "Disclosures" which are being made. The best of it is too, that these are all family quarrels among the "Harmonious Democracy." We have just received a copy of a curious work of 64 pages, on the "Tyler Dynasty," bearing the title on the cover which may be found in our advertising columns headed "More Revelations." We find on the title page this additional reflection:

"Avenging justice, though sometimes slow, yet always sure, will soon thunder down anathemas upon your head. The accumulated misery your perfidy has caused, will yet be seen, like foul spirits, passing before your vision and make you curse the day that gave you birth."

Burgess, Stringer & Co. have it for sale. We have no room for some observations we intended to make on it, but we may refer to it again. The author was a Loco-Foco Editor in one of the Western cities of this State, and one who was but recently deeply in the confidence of the Tyler Administration. There is more *Cumming*.

New York Tribune.

Hard to Convince—Dialogue.—Between Mercury and a school-boy.—Mercury.—Did you know your father had to pay a tax of twelve cents a yard on your shirts, to help maintain the lordly proprietors of the cotton factories?

Schoolboy.—No sir, I didn't.

M.—Well he does, though perhaps he never knew it. I can prove it by the census, and by the statistics of manufactures.

S.—I don't see how that can be; for mother gave only eight cents a yard for the shirting. Did the shop-keeper give the tax gatherer all she gave him for the cloth and four cents more?

M.—No: but the whole duty on imported cotton is seven millions of dollars, and if this is an *average* of 60 per cent. then your father pays a heavy tax on all your shirts, cost whatever they may.

S.—I can't see how father is taxed at all. The whole price mother pays for my shirts is not so high as the duty is—and if lordly proprietors or dandies choose to wear fine cambric shirts and pay a duty on them, I don't see why other folks should care for that.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

The Wonder of the Age.—The stretchiest of wonders now extant is certainly the wonder of India Rubber. The *Express* yesterday gave us an article on the virtues of this article, from which we extract the following short sentence—which, we have little doubt could be stretched into a column: "Houses can be built of India Rubber, from the garret to the cellar, and in addition it can be converted so as to furnish it with every article, including carpets, bedsteads and down to a tea-cup." We suppose this includes a few stacks of chimney, a quantity of substantial Virginia fence, dinner bells, trumpets and pie-plates—to say nothing of the new India Rubber idea on which the owner intends to make a voyage to the Moon.

Seriously, however, there is a new and important secret which is producing all the Protean shapes and uses of India Rubber which have so astonished the nations—not forgetting the Bey of Tunis. A worthy but hitherto obscure individual by the name of Haywood has had the good fortune to make this important discovery—which consists in preparing what is known as Metallic or Insoluble India Rubber—prepared by compounding India Rubber, White Lead and Sulphur, and drying by stove heat. This discovery belongs to Nathaniel Haywood, now of Norwich, Conn. who has spent the last twelve or fifteen years in studying and experimenting on India Rubber, and applying it to its present thousand uses.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Anti-Rent Trials.—A slip from the Delaware County Express, dated Earle, Saturday evening, gives information that Edward O'Conner and John Van Steenberg have been condemned to be hung; Daniel W. Squires, Moses Earle, Daniel Northrop and Zera Preston to imprisonment for life, and over twenty others to shorter terms, in the State prison, for the murder of Steele, Sheriff of Delaware county, N. Y. who was murdered by the mob for serving a process to recover rent.

Sewing Machine.—A most ingenious piece of machanism has lately been made known to the public in France, the inventor of which has been engaged during the last 15 years in bringing it to its present state of perfection. It is a sewing machine, plain in its details and calculated to revolutionize completely the art of sewing. It will perform 200 stitches to the minute—enlarge or contract the stitches by the simple turn of a screw—lead the needle along all the sinuosities and irregularities of the stuff to be sewed, without the least danger of tear whatever may be the texture of the stuff, and do every part of the sewing of a coat, button holes excepted. The inventor is Mr. B. Thimounier, tailor at Amplepluis, France.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FOREIGN.

FROM THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, EXTRA.

NEWS BY THE GREAT BRITAIN.

Great Failure of the Crops in England and Continental Europe—Cotton Market Stationary—Money Market remains easy.

Through the politeness of the Agents of Harnden & Co.'s Express we were favored with Extras of the Boston Atlas and Mail of yesterday, from which we glean the following:—

ATLAS OFFICE, Tuesday, October 14th—11 o'clock, A. M.

We have just received, by special express from our attentive correspondent at Holmes' Hole, connected with Col. Hatch's New Bedford Express, the intelligence that the British Steamship Great Britain arrived at Holmes's Hole, at one o'clock, yesterday, with the loss of her foremast. It will be recollected that she was reported, in our paper of this morning, as having been seen at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with signals of distress flying, and firing signal guns, within two miles of the shore, to the southward of Long Point Light.

The Great Britain left Liverpool on the 27th ult. She has experienced very heavy gales of wind for the last ten days, and had run short of coal. The schooner David Coffin, of New Bedford, happened to be in Holmes' Hole, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, and at dark, last evening, was alongside the Great Britain, supplying her with coal.

Our messenger, who brought the intelligence to Col. Hatch's Express, has brought us a copy of Willmer & Smith's European Times, and a list of the passengers by the Great Britain. If she arrives at New York this day, the Great Britain will have been seventeen days on her passage from Liverpool.

THE CROPS.

In relation to the crops the Liverpool European Times says:

At the sailing of the last packet, we stated that the wet weather, after an interval of nearly three weeks, had returned; and that the outstanding crops which it was believed were small in quantity, would suffer seriously by the change. The accounts from the northern part of the kingdom speak despondingly of the injurious effects of the change; and it now appears that the progress made in cutting and housing the produce of the fields during the continuance of warmth and sunshine was not so great as had been anticipated.—The price of grain is rising rapidly, as a glance at our market returns will show. Even at the present moment there is a good deal of outstanding produce in the field.—The fine weather has again returned, but the season is too far advanced to permit the sun to have much power, and no doubt can exist, that the husbandman who did not "take time by the forelock," when the opportunity offered, will suffer severely by his indolence. With the rise of the markets, fears respecting the coming winter begin to prevail.

The failure of the Potatoe crop is almost general, and to meet the deficiency which that calamity has occasioned, large quantities of rice and bond grain have been taken out of the bond for transhipment to France, Holland and Belgium. Notwithstanding the fact of the markets rising, the averages are descending, owing to the large quantities of inferior Grain, the produce of the present harvest which have been thrown upon the markets. But in the teeth of unpromising appearances which are abroad, the rage for speculation in every description of Railway investment still continues, without any signs of abatement. To such an extent is the mania carried, that Government, it is said, contemplates interfering, by an announcement through the Gazette, that no more schemes will be provisionally registered, as the number which are already before the public are more than Parliament can get through in the next session.

Now that circumstances render it painfully apparent, that supplies of food must be had from some quarter, all eyes are turned across the Atlantic, and fears prevail that the late orders which have been sent to Canada will miss the season, and arrive after the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been closed by ice. Much will of course depend upon the time when the frost sets in; and, if the weather is favorable, there is little doubt that handsome fortunes will be made by those who have speculated largely in "bread stuffs." Whatever quantities may come from the United States, will also find a ready sale, either in this country or on the continent. The recent accounts from the Union, represent the season as having been favorable for the grain crops. An opportunity now exists, which rarely occurs, of sending produce of that description to Europe, with the certainty of finding a ready and a rising market. It is deeply to be regretted that, instead of an uncertain and unstable traffic, the nature of our corn laws prevents the demand from being regular and uniform. But such a desideratum is on the eve of accomplishment.

The Neapolitan tariff is considered somewhat of a boon to commerce. The trade of the United States, it is said, will suffer by the new regulations, as the supply of colonial produce was almost entirely thrown into their hands, on account of the bounties given by the Government to their own flag on all importations from translantic ports, and the abolition of those bounties will divert the traffic into other channels. Such, at least, is the current rumor.

The New American Minister.—We understand that Hon. Louis M'Lane is progressing most favorably, in his new position at the Court of St. James's. We anticipate the best results from the honorable gentleman's mission to this country.

From the Mark Lane Express.

Of the total produce of the United Kingdom probably two-thirds may have been saved; but it is needless to remark, that the manner in which the other third may be secured must greatly influence the whole.

Our previous estimates of the probable result of the harvest have, therefore, we fear, been too favorable; and we now apprehend that, besides the already admitted deficiency in Wheat and Potatoes, the crops of Barley and Oats, as well as those of Beans and Peas, may prove inferior to what we were induced to hope.

Not only is the crop short in this country, but the harvest has been defective over the greater part of continental Europe. In Holland and Belgium the fact has been so well ascertained that the Government of the former country has deemed it prudent to reduce the duties on Grain to the minimum point, while all restrictions on the import of corn, into Belgium, have been removed for a given period.

Already numerous orders have been received from Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c. and the moderate stocks of bonded Corn are likely to be shortly reduced into a very narrow compass if not exhausted, by shipments to countries from whence in ordinary years, we are in the habit of drawing a portion of our foreign supplies.

In the Baltic ports, Great Britain must expect to be out-bid by the Dutch and Belgians; and in the Black Sea, Wheat has lately been bought up to supply Italy, where the crops are stated to have yielded indifferently.

It seems, therefore, that, unless prices advance materially in this country, we are not likely to draw any quantity of Wheat from abroad.

Cotton.—The Cotton market had been dull throughout the week, with the slightest perceptible decline in prices. The quotations can scarcely be said to have changed, but there had been more inclination to meet buyers, and the common and middling descriptions were freely offered. The declared prices for the week, by the Committee of Brokers, for fair Cotton was:—Bowed, 4¾d; Mobile 4¾d; Orleans, 5¼d.

Produce.—The Produce markets continued active. For Rice, owing to the causes already assigned, there was much inquiry at greatly improved prices. The stock was getting low, in consequence of the large demand for export. B. P. Sugar market was rather dull, and the recent high prices had given way a little.

Iron.—The Iron trade continued brisk, owing to the requirements of the new undertakings, and Railway Bars were consequently much sought after. From the same cause, Boiler Plates, used in the construction of iron shipping, were improving in value. Pig Iron was also selling at good prices, and the make of the metal was greater at present than it was ever known.

ELEVEN DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

The Spanish brig Joaquin arrived at New Orleans on Wednesday, from Vera Cruz, whence she brought papers of the 22d ult. From the city of Mexico of the 20th.

On the 15th, Gen. Herrara was formally proclaimed President of the republic. On taking the oath the following day, he delivered a discourse, in which he lays down the purposes of his administration. Strange that he made no allusion to the distracted condition of the foreign relations of the country. The pure and rigid administration of the finances of the country, and especially the equitable payment of the public creditors, without any show of favor or preference, (says the Picayune) is announced as one of his most urgent desires. This branch of the Message leads the President to deplore the utter insufficiency of the revenues of the Government, and gives him an opportunity to demand the prompt and energetic co-operation of the legislative body to remedy the evil. All the powers of government are paralyzed for the want of means. In pointing out particular evils from this source, the President says: —"The army cannot move; territory usurped, *will remain usurped;* and the hope of recovering it being once lost, the usurpation will be successively and gradually continued until it embraces the whole Republic, and (I shudder to confess it) Mexico, with so many elements of abundance and of greatness, will disappear from the number of independent nations."

Two or three of the Diligencias, (mail coaches,) had been stopped by banditti, and the passengers robbed of their money and jewelry.

La Esperanza of Tampico of the 3rd ult., says that letters have been received which declare that Paredes was only awaiting the arrival of $90,000, hourly expected, to take up his line of march for the Rio Grande.

Every Mexican paper we open (says the Picayune) speaks of a war for the recovery of Texas as a matter of course. There is no longer any talk about a declaration of war, but the plan seems to be to go about the reconquest of Texas at the earliest convenience.

All the papers continue to discuss the chances of a revolution. The existing government being evidently too weak for the emergency in which it is placed, it would appear that that military aspirant who possesses most money and most audacity, and who is willing to favor with soft words and promises the views of the Federalists, is the most likely to obtain temporary power.

FROM TEXAS.

The Houston Star says it is not probable any candidate will be nominated for Governor in opposition to Gen. J. Pinckney Henderson.

Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, and Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar are candidates for the U. S. Senate.

A public dinner has been given at Galveston to the Hon. G. W. Terrell, late Texan Minister to France and England. He concluded a speech on the occasion by saying "although annexation was now certain, and it became the duty of every good citizen to acquiesce in and sustain the country in the destiny which its citizens have chosen for it—yet he believed the benefits and advantages expected from it had been over estimated, that his own solemn convictions against the desirableness of the measure were unchanged, and that he believed the day was not distant when Texas would regret the political fate she had chosen for herself."

Very important from the river Amazon —Opening of a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific.—We have received the Grenada Chronicle of the 6th ult., which contains intelligence of the highest interest to the whole world.

It appears that, while efforts are making in Europe to cut a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the isthmus of Panama, or to construct a railroad across the country to Tehuantepec at an enormous expense, the Americans have achieved the great work in the most simple way, and at comparatively little or no cost.

They have discovered the Amazon to be navigable for steamers from its mouth, on the Atlantic, to Lima, in Peru, and within eight miles of Collao, one of the principal ports on the Pacific.—*N. Y. Morn. News.*

The expedition was made in September, 1844, by Captain John S. Klause, of Philadelphia, up the river Maranham, as far as the port of "Banos," in the republic of the Equador. Captain Klause says he was truly amazed at the quantity of minerals, dyewoods of various sorts, and other valuable woods, coffee, cocoa, white and common, of excellent quality; cotton, very fine and long, like wool; spices, balsam, raisins, wax, and other rich productions, which he met with in great abundance every-where during his travels.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Magnetic Telegraph.—We learn from the last number of the Boston Daily Advertiser that the patentees of the Magnetic Telegraph are making arrangements for the immediate establishment of a line of telegraph from that city to New York, by way of Worcester and Springfield.—The line is already in operation, as our readers know, between Washington and Baltimore; and the work of establishing the line of communication from Baltimore to Philadelphia is now in progress. The line is to be completed between New York and Philadelphia by the 10th of November. It is confidently stated that the line will be completed from New York to Washington by the 1st of December next, and it is the expectation of the patentees to complete it to the city of Boston very shortly after that period.

The establishment of this telegraphic line of communication, not to speak of other lines which will surely be extended in different directions, will have an influence upon the functions of the newspaper press of the country, as a vehicle of intelligence—to what extent can only be certainly known after it shall be in full operation.

National Intelligencer.

"The ardent young Virginian—ardent as a Southern sun could make him—who calmly, and with dignity, accepted a better office than the one from which he had been dismissed."—*Ritchie.*

It is one of Mr. Polk's glories, according to his "organ," to have discovered this miracle of a man, and to have elicited this marvellous display of superhuman virtue!

We have already announced we think, that this hero, less happy in his poet than Achilles, and condemned to a ridiculous apotheosis, along with the "eloquent Newman" and the "bold and vigorous Vaughan," is an esteemed acquaintance of ours, Mr. Albert G. Southall, of Williamsburg.

The Columbia (S. C.) Chronicle, interested by the description to ascertain who so singular and rare a personage was, gives the name of Mr. Southall, and states that the "better office" created for him *on purpose*, is to superintend the accounts of the *present* Live Oak Agent—JOHN FERDINAND HAMTRANCK CLAIBORNE, Esq. of New Orleans—in whose favor, Mr. Southall was himself displaced! Rare doings, all will confess!—*Richmond Whig.*

Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, the late Commissioner of Patents, has, we learn from good authority, received involuntarily a high and justly merited acknowledgment of his great usefulness and ability, in being appointed to make out the reports for this year pertaining to the Patent Office. The Government were obliged to call upon the ex-officer, as they could find no one else capable of fulfilling the duties.—*True Sun.*

Here is another beautiful commentary upon the propriety of removing Mr. Ellsworth and appointing Mr. Burke to the office of Commissioner of Patents. It proves all we said, at the time the change was made, as to its impropriety and public injustice. The Union took us to task for our animadversions, and placed them upon the personal grounds of the removal of a friend from office. The public will see, by more general consent, that we had good reasons for complaint at the change made. The Commissioner of Patents—Edmund Burke—receives three thousand dollars a year for his services,—while his predecessor is in the employ of the Government, at the same salary we presume,—to write out the Commissioner's Report. The only parallel to this, was the removal of one of the Clerks of the Patent Office by Mr. Burke, who was afterwards solicited—as we proved by affidavit—*to come and teach his successor.* It seems now, that Mr. Burke requires teaching from his successor, and thus we have, practically, two Commissioners of Patents at a salary of *six thousand dollars!—New York Express.*

The Executive and the Tariff.—The Washington Correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce—probably well-informed—gives us, under date of October the 11th, the following inkling of the fixed purpose of the Executive in regard to the Tariff:

"It is now a matter of certainty that the course of the President and of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the Tariff will be such as will give entire satisfaction to the advocates of free trade.—Their recommendations will go to the full extent of the propositions laid down by Mr. McDuffie in his late letter. The minimum principle and the specific duties are doomed to utter extinction. The message of the President and the Secretary's annual report will settle this matter, so far as they and their influence are concerned. The question is, what will Congress do?"

Official Humbug.—The Lynchburg Virginian says:—The Washington Union publishes an extract of a letter from Shelby county, Ky., which says: "The whole country, in this region, begins to realize the happy effects of making Mr. Polk President. Confidence has been again restored, money is becoming plenty, and business of all kinds brisk." We should like to know what Mr. Polk has *done* to effect this magical change. No measure of *his* has yet been even recommended, much less consummated.—Even the Whig tariff of 1842 is yet the law of the land—and is it possible, that, with that commerce-destroying statute on the book, "money is becoming plenty" and "business of all kinds is brisk"? If it be, we would advise the Locos to "let well enough alone," lest, in their efforts to restore the "golden age," they involve the country in the same state of bankruptcy which resulted from their former experiments, and from which the country was rescued by the ever-glorious 27th Congress.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 15.

Freshet.—During the last week we have had a succession of heavy rains which, we fear, has done great injury to the corn and cotton crops in the vicinity of our water courses. In the lower part of this District the river lands of many of our planters, we learn, have been entirely overflown, and much damage done to the crops. A gentleman recently from the upper part of the State also reports that great damage has been done to the crops in that quarter by the flood. South Carolina appears to have had more than a fair proportion of the misfortunes of the last year. In the first place the drought in the summer prostrated the crops on the uplands; and now the lowlands are submerged by a flood not less destructive to the hopes of the husbandman!—*Chronicle.*

DEAF AND DUMB—INTERESTING OCCASION.

The means now adopted, for rescuing the Deaf and Dumb from the ignorant and degraded condition to which they have been reduced by the want of *a single sense*, is as pleasing to the Philanthropist, as it is honorable to the enlightened benevolence of the age. Fifty years ago, there was not an Institution for Deaf Mutes in the world. Now, there are over one hundred, about ten of which are in our own country, where regular instruction is dispensed to those who, without such aid, would be condemned to live and die in intellectual darkness.

The Establishment in this City, under the care of Mr. William D. Cooke, is, we are rejoiced to say, daily growing in usefulness and numbers. We were present at his Excellency, Gov. Graham's, on Thursday last, when the Pupils attached to the Institution, waited on the Governor and his family, in acknowledgment of the deep interest which he has taken in every thing connected with the School. After going through a variety of exercises, under the supervision of Messrs. Totten and Albright, Assistant Teachers, themselves deaf and dumb, illustrating in a most gratifying manner the constant progress of mental illumination in these heretofore benighted minds, the Pupils were invited to a handsome repast provided for the occasion; and though they were evidently taken by surprise at his Excellency's bill of fare, we were glad to perceive it had no effect upon their appetites. They will never forget, we are certain, their visit to the Governor of North Carolina.

Raleigh Register.

Hon. Wm. C. Preston.—We are happy to have it in our power to relieve the anxiety of the numerous friends of this gentleman in reference to his health. He returned to his residence in this town on Monday last, much improved, though still weak from his recent severe attack of congestive fever. His vision is also slightly impaired, but his physician is sanguine that this defect will be entirely removed as his general health improves; which he confidently anticipates under the salutary influence of our pure and healthy atmosphere.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

A RENOUNCING DEMOCRAT!

How many sensible members of the Democratic party are there, who in their hearts, think with the author of the following letter, a Democrat of some distinction in the State of Ohio, and who with him would renounce their errors and party, if it were not for false shame and false pride? —Thousands upon thousands, we have not the smallest doubt: Nay is any thing more common than to find intelligent Democrats thorough going Whigs in their political creed—for a reasonable protective Tariff—for a fair distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States—for a sound national currency, and a firm adhesion to law and Constitution in all things? This is the Whig creed—Whigs who are denounced by stupidity or party malignity, as Old Federalists, as leaning against the rights and liberty of their own country!

Such Democrats *think* with the Whigs—the convictions of their understandings are with them—but they have the shameful cowardice to go to the polls and vote against the Whigs and for their opponents! They want the courage to avow their principles, and prefer doing wrong to be laughed at or denounced as changelings!

FROM THE TUSCARAWAS ADVOCATE.

NEW COMERSTOWN, Sept. 30, 1845.

Mr. Editor: Sir: It was observed by Byron that words are things; a small drop of ink falling like dew upon a thought, that which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.

I am a Democrat, have ever acted with the so called Democratic party, and given it my warmest support, under the belief that the leaders were what they professed to be. But recent developments have aroused my suspicions in regard to their honesty, and caused me to candidly and impartially reflect upon the policy (both State and National) which they are struggling to adopt. And, after mature deliberation, not for a day only, but for weeks and months, upon the subject, have honestly came to the conclusion that the leaders of the said Democratic party are far from being what they profess to be; that they have forsaken the old principles of Democracy—become corrupt, reckless, and dishonest, and acting under a thorough conviction of these facts, and believing that a crisis has arrived, especially in this State, which calls upon every lover of his country (regardless of party names) fearlessly to support the men and measures which are calculated to promote the real interests of the people, and believing that the Whig policy and men are thus eminently calculated, I shall therefore in future give them my support. And as my fellow citizens may be anxious to know the reasons that have impelled me to pursue this course, permit me to briefly assign a few of the most prominent. First, the anti-Democratic proceedings of the late Baltimore Convention that resulted in the nomination of James K. Polk, and the means employed to elect him. That curse to the nation, the Texas hobby, with the avowed object for annexation; the violent opposition of the party to an equal distribution of the proceeds of the public domain among the States, and likewise to a tariff which will afford "adequate and fair protection to our own manufacturers and laborers," two measures that were once considered democratic, and sanctioned by General Jackson and the party, and which I think are of vital importance to the nation. The resurrection of the sub-treasury scheme, which I thought had been so completely entombed by the omnipotent voice of 1840 that no future legislative action would ever reach its odious carcass.

The above constitute a part of the cause that prompts me in this matter. And I appeal to every candid Democrat to say whether they have not had serious and honest doubts in regard to the professions of the leaders of the Democracy, when they compare them with their actions, which should be the true criterion to judge men by. * * * * *

AMBROSE S. BRYAN."

A man's first care should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart; his next to escape the censure of the world. If the last interferes with the former, it ought to be entirely neglected; but otherwise there cannot be a greater satisfaction to an honest mind, than to see those approbations which it gives itself seconded by the applause of the public.—*Addison.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1845.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—Gov. Graham, President of the Literary Board, gives notice in the Raleigh papers, that the net income of the Literary Fund, for the support of Common Schools, accruing in the year ending Sept. 1st, 1845, amounts to $97,852 42: That of this sum, $40,559 50 was distributed among the several Counties in the Spring, and the balance, $57,292 94, has now been apportioned among the Counties, according to Federal population, as prescribed by law, and will be paid to the Chairmen of the Boards of Superintendents, on their application. Of the counties in this part of the State, the following will show the amounts distributed last Spring, the amounts now payable, and the total for the year:—

	Spring 1845.	Fall 1845.	Total.
Anson,	792	1144 35	1936 35
Bladen,	407	588 28	995 28
Brunswick,	271	389 77	660 77
Chatham,	863	1246 51	2109 51
Columbus,	215	279 34	494 34
Cumberland,	802	1159 45	1961 45
Duplin,	569	822 64	1391 64
Davidson,	830	1200 92	2030 92
Davie,	416	603 18	1019 18
Montgomery,	310	449 08	759 08
Moore,	452	654 14	1106 14
N. Hanover,	658	950 12	1608 12
Randolph,	753	1087 04	1840 04
Richmond,	440	659 81	1099 81
Robeson,	563	814 45	1377 45
Sampson,	635	917 09	1552 09
Stanly,	288	416 10	704 10

The distribution amongst the Counties of this State of this large sum of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, (a sum considerably larger than all the Taxes collected from those Counties for the support of the State government,) is no trifling matter in a pecuniary point of view. But how infinitely important when it is reflected that it is all devoted to Educating the children who will hereafter, as men and women, compose the community, and guide, for weal or wo, the destinies of our good old State. Under its influence it cannot but be, that the ignorance which has heretofore been our reproach as a State, will be enlightened, and we may, in process of time, be able to hold up our heads in the comparison with any of our sister States. There is no repugnance to education in the mind of any one; but the want of opportunity in sparsely settled neighborhoods prevents many who have means, and the want of means prevents still more, from availing themselves of its advantages. This periodical State Distribution removes both obstacles. Schools are established in every neighborhood, and funds are provided to educate those who are unable to pay the price of tuition. And this is done by the interest of a fund already provided, and wisely set apart by various Legislatures for many years past, all of whom appeared to feel that they were laying the foundation of a system of all others the most essential to the honor and prosperity of the State.

Of the fund from which this interest is derived, and from which these blessings flow, and will flow for generations yet to come, it ought not to be forgotten, that a very large portion was derived from the Deposite Act, or Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, a measure which, notwithstanding its manifest benefits, especially to the poor, is abused by the dominant party, the professed friends of the poor, as if it were of the worst moral and intellectual tendency! And why? Because the measure was advocated and passed by the votes and influence of the Whigs, and their great leader, HENRY CLAY. If we might hope ever to see an end of this party folly, how much further might not our condition be improved by the hundreds of thousands which in a few years would be accumulated from a permanent system of Distribution of the Land proceeds, among their rightful owners, the States. But the party which formerly advocated the system, from Jackson down, with almost perfect unanimity, is now as nearly unanimous in opposition to it. They have the power to prevent so great a good, and unfortunately they have the will also.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Whig triumph in Georgia is complete, and is the more gratifying from the fact, that, by the aid of foul voting the Locofocos were enabled last Fall to give the vote of the State to Polk, by a majority of 2019.

Ninety-one counties have been heard from, in which the Whig majority is 1,635. The two counties yet behind, gave Clay a majority of 13 votes.

In the Legislature, the Whigs have a majority of 6 on joint ballot, which will enable them to re-elect their distinguished Senator to Congress, Mr. Berrien, whose present term expires on the 4th of March next.

THE FIRST MEETING.—The Whigs of Buncombe county have held the first meeting, so far as we are aware, to appoint Delegates to a State Convention, to nominate our Candidate for Governor. They gave the Chairman, S. W. Davidson, power to appoint ten Delegates, whom they very properly declined to instruct, though they adopted a resolution entirely approving of Gov. Graham's administration. One of the resolutions suggested the first week in January for the meeting of the Convention. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Thos L. Clingman, and N. W. Woodfin, Esq.

The river, which rose so rapidly last week, fell almost as rapidly, so that, by the time three of the steamers had arrived with full loads, there was not water enough to float them down again. But on Monday night rain again fell, and we may hope, as the earth is probably becoming somewhat saturated, that steamboat navigation will be continued.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Perhaps some of our readers may be startled at the idea of a man's having his life insured; but probaly most of them have heard of such things often enough to have rendered the idea familiar, and not unpleasant. Certain it is, that it has become a very popular system all over the world, and in no form more so than on the Mutual principle adopted by the Association of which Messrs. *Stark & Pearce* are the recently appointed Agents for this place. *See their advertisement*, and read the pamphlets which they are prepared to furnish, for full developments of the plan.

To men upon whose lives the comfort of their families is dependant, (such as salaried officers, merchants, mechanics, &c., and indeed all who have not laid by a sufficient unincumbered property to sustain their helpless wife and children in case of their own premature death,) the Life Insurance may be resorted to with manifest advantage; for a small sum paid annually, such as can almost always be spared, may be the means of securing a support to those he leaves behind him.

THE CROPS.—A very intelligent planter from Richmond county informed us a few days ago, that his crop of Cotton, which he supposed, when planted, would have yielded 100 bags, will only turn out between 30 and 40; and that he has not made as much Corn as he last year fed away to his hogs alone. He says too that many of his neighbors' crops are not so good as his own; and that they will be compelled to look to Fayetteville or Cheraw for a portion of their provisions, instead of having a surplus to bring to market. We suppose that the very necessity of the case will suggest to many others the course which he will pursue, of fattening and killing a considerable portion of his surplus stock of cattle, thus saving the expense of wintering them.

The Cotton Crop in Duplin also is very short, we learn. Indeed we doubt if half the usual quantity has been made in the State.

BEE HIVES.—Our old acquaintance with the long tail, Col. John H. Wheeler, appears to have eschewed politics and literature, and given his attention to the more quiet pursuits of husbandry. See his letter on the patent Bee Hive on our first page,—decidedly the most faultless production of his pen we have seen. And yet in one respect it is not unlike his Wake Forest Oration; for here he has robbed the Bees to obtain the materials for his letter; and there he plundered sweets from every hive within his reach to eke out his Oration.

But seriously, the Colonel, (or his lady, rather,) deserves credit for the experiment and for communicating its results.

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature met on the 6th inst. The House of Representatives, in which the Locos have a majority of 2, was organized at once by the election of Brookins Campbell of that party as Speaker. But in the Senate, where parties are equally divided, 12 to 12, no less than 127 ballotings were had before an election was effected. Finally, Harvey M. Watterson, Loco, was elected, one of the Whigs voting for him, as the Whigs had intimated their willingness to do at an earlier stage of the contest; but that party would vote for no one but a Mr. Gardner, and the Whigs would not vote for *him*, because he was one of the 13 Locofocos who in 1841 refused to unite with the House in the election of a U. S. Senator.

We do not object to the abuse of the North Carolinian, whenever it may suit the taste of that paper to indulge in that kind of recreation: but we submit that attributing to us a meaning which is not justified by any but the most forced construction, and which never entered into our mind, and the declaration that the Observer "thinks" so and so, when the Observer would express, and has always expressed, its thoughts very differently, is not fair dealing; any more than it is fair to represent us as admitting that the Tariff of 1842 is less beneficial to the country than the Whig party has always asserted and believed it to be, and as we now believe it to be. Nor yet does that paper say correctly, that the Observer recommends a revision of the Tariff. We understand a revision of the Tariff to be determined on by the Locofoco party. They have the power to do what they please with it. All that we suggested, (and we are glad to see one Whig paper after another urging the same views,) was, that the Whig members of Congress should throw upon the majority the responsibility which they appear to be so anxious to assume; and as to a few particulars, perfectly unimportant except as aids to Locofoco humbuggery, that the Whigs should go with them, in their proposed repeal.

We did not suppose that any one, who took the trouble to read what we said on the subject in our last, could have understood us otherwise than as above.

"WHEN THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY."—The present Post Office Law, which requires the advertising of the List of Letters in the papers of the greatest circulation, is a sore grievance to the Locofocos in the large towns, where the list is long, and the advertising is done weekly, or monthly, and the pay, consequently, is an object to an Editor. It happens almost universally, that the Whig papers get the advertising. But in some places the law is evaded, under one pretext or another. The Postmaster at Bangor, Maine, who is one of the political joint stock company who own the Locofoco paper in that town, admits that the Whig paper has the most subscribers, but yet gives his own paper the advertising, on the plea, (in which the Editor of the paper concurs,) that "the Whig's subscribers are mostly men who send to the Post Office often, and never have letters advertised, while the readers of the Democrat are men who rarely receive letters, and never look for them till they see them advertised." This may be perfectly good Locofoco reasoning among the dispensers of the spoils in Bangor, but we believe neither the *law* nor the instructions of the Department make any such distinction as this, and we question whether it would be altogether satisfactory to the *haut ton* of the party."

What are *laws* to such a man as this Locofoco office holder! He disregards them at pleasure, when party interests are at stake!

THE MACKENZIE BOOK.—We have been very much amused with the course of the Locofoco presses in regard to the Letters published by McKenzie. They are unanimously of opinion, that private letters should never be published; and especially that they should not be stolen and published; and most particularly that an Editor who publishes such stolen letters is no better than the thief. *We* do not go so far as this. We think it highly improper to publish or republish a private letter without the consent of the writer, whether stolen or not. But it is scarcely so grave an offence to *copy* such letters after they are published, as to *steal* them. And there have been times when the Locofoco papers unanimously thought so too. When the private papers of Glentworth were taken by force at midnight in New York, did any one of those who are now so shocked at Mackenzie's publication denounce the act, or scorn to publish those private papers? We think not. It was then perfectly proper, they thought, to publish private letters. Last summer, when a private letter from Mr. Clay to Cassius M. Clay was stolen from the Tribune office in New York, the seal broken, and the contents published, did any one of them refuse to publish, (nay, did any one of them refuse to misrepresent,) that stolen letter? Not one of them, so far as we recollect! But our memory may not be accurate in this matter. Can it be possible that the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, for instance, published *that* stolen letter of Mr. Clay's, or otherwise used it, and yet now says of this Hoyt correspondence as follows:—

"*Infamous Transaction.*—There has recently appeared in New York a political publication of a more infamous character than any which has characterized political warfare in this country since the foundation of our Government."

Not "more infamous," for the Clay letter was *stolen*, whereas Mackenzie proves, that he did not steal nor break open the letters he published, but that his superior officer in the Custom House unlocked and broke open the boxes containing them, and set him, Mackenzie, to work to examine and arrange them. That was the mode in which they came into his hands. But, adds the Jeffersonian,—

"He is also guilty of the infamous crime of publishing private letters obtained by foul means, to injure men who have long since retired from public life, as well as those who are yet high in the public confidence. Such a publication must be looked upon as most infamous by every honorable man;—and be it said to their credit, many of the Whig papers, denounce McKenzie and all those who are connected with him in making this publication, in the most indignant manner."

Can as much be said to the credit of the Locofoco papers, in the case of the Clay letter? Can as much be said to the credit of the Jeffersonian? We shall be glad if it can.

So also the Wilmington Journal, a week or two ago, seemed not to have words strong enough to denounce this stealing and publishing, or even republishing, such private letters. Did that paper so think and act in the case of Mr. Clay's letter? or did it publish that letter, or any part of it?

So also the Washington Union, Richmond Enquirer, N. Y. Evening Post, and indeed the whole Locofoco Press. They are now exceedingly shocked at the villainy of this stealing, and publishing, and republishing, of private letters. Of one thing we Whigs may at least boast, and congratulate ourselves, viz: that none of the stealing, or publishing, and not much of the republishing, has been done by Whigs. The violent seizure of the Glentworth papers, their publication and republication, were all done by Locofocos.—The theft, breaking the seal, and publishing of Mr. Clay's letter, were still Locofoco doings. The stealing, or whatever else it was, and publishing, of Hoyt's, Butler's and Van Buren's letters, were all done by a Locofoco office holder, and is another feather in the cap of that party.

Our principal object in thus refering to the *present* opinions of the Locofoco press, of the turpitude of publishing private letters, is to impress upon them these opinions, so that, the next time a Locofoco shall steal a Whig letter, they may remember their present denunciations, and, if they *will* use such weapons, that they may at least *blush* when they do it.

MORE ANNEXATION.—We find the following in the "Union," the official paper. The "positive assertion" respecting England and France, and their alleged motive, is doubtless intended to excite the "democracy" to enter the more zealously into the scheme of annexing California. Experience shows that no more potent argument can be employed. The democracy never stop to inquire whether there is any foundation for the "positive assertion," nor how it happens that England and France should make a confidant of this "gentleman of high standing and character."

From the "Union."

CALIFORNIA.—We have seen another letter from New York, which concurs with the one that was addressed to ourselves, and published in the "Union" on Friday evening. This second letter also speaks (with some specification, which it is not proper for us to publish) of a scheme now projected to make California independent of Mexico. It says that "Americans and other foreigners are connected with the movement. It is positively asserted that England and France are to recognise and aid in completing this design, upon the express condition that no connexion or union is to be formed with the United States."

This information is said to come from a gentleman of high standing and character. Nor do we doubt the respectability of the source; though we cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information.

The "Boston Advertiser" gives the following as "an extract from a letter from the Peninsula of California, dated

"SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.

"This country is in a lamentable state of confusion, and entirely without law. 1,800 Mexican troops are daily expected, under the command of an officer who was educated in England, and is said to be a man of great capacity and character. Attempts are making to excite the Californians to oppose the landing of the troops, which will not probably succeed, and we shall be again under Mexican rulers."

DEATH OF CHARLES R. KINNEY.

A profound gloom was spread over our whole community yesterday morning, by the announcement of the death of our esteemed and honored fellow-citizen, CHARLES R. KINNEY, Esq.—Mr. K. was returning from Chowan, where he had gone for the purpose of attending Court—on reaching Hertford, feeling unwell, he stepped into the office of Dr. Johnson for the purpose of consulting him, was seized with hemorrhage of the stomach, to which he had been for some years subject, and expired.

In the death of Mr. Kinney, our County, District and State have been deprived of one of their brightest ornaments. An upright, honorable, honest man,—a warm friend,—a worthy citizen,—a benefactor to the poor, ready and willing to assist his fellow man, our community has sustained a loss that no time can scarcely ever fill.

Elizabeth City Old North State.

A WHIG VICTORY IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Whigs of Philadelphia (as we learn from the Inquirer of that city) on Tuesday achieved a most glorious victory over the opposing forces of Native Americanism and Locofocoism. They carried their whole city ticket by majorities ranging from four to fifteen hundred. Col. Swift (Whig) leads Mr. Keyser (Native) 438 votes, while he leads Col. Page (Loco) 1,034. The whole vote polled in the city was 13,728, or nearly a thousand less than last year. The majority on the Whig Council ticket will not vary much from a thousand, while some of their candidates on the city and county ticket have received a still larger majority, probably 1,500 in the city.

The returns from the county, as far as received are in favor of the Democratic tickets.

Opinion of Mr. Clay.—The Louisville Journal, speaking of Mr. Clay's opinion, says:

"We carefully weigh our words when we assert, as we now do, that he regards the formation of a third party upon the 'one idea' of Native Americanism as ill-judged, mischievous, and suicidal. He does not believe that the Abolition party, the Anti-Masonic party, the Native American party, or any other party founded on a single idea, can ever accomplish any good for the country. We may add, that he is fully of opinion that, *but for the Native American movement, the Whigs would have been victorious in the Presidential election of last fall.*"

Good News to the Afflicted.—A discovery calculated to mitigate human suffering has been made in Florence. It is that the calculi of the human bladder can be dissolved by an electro-chemical process.

MARRIED,

In Raleigh, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Mason, Rector of Christ Church, THOMAS D. MEARES, Esq. of Wilmington, Attorney at Law, to Miss JANE IREDELL, daughter of Hon. James Iredell.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. Martin, Mr. J. E. BUNTING, to Miss R. J. JACOBS.

At the residence of Gen. Jas J. McKay, in Bladen county, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. H. A. Moore, Mr. THOMAS S. D. McDOWELL, to Miss MARY ELIZA, daughter of the late Dr. Davis.

In Greensborough, on the 16th inst., by Rev. J. A. Gretter. Dr. DAVID P. WEIR to Mrs. SUSAN HUMPHREYS.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on yesterday morning, of Consumption, Mrs. JANE STRANGE, wife of the Hon. Robert Strange, and daughter of the late Wm. Kirkland, of Hillsborough,—deeply regretted by a devoted family and a large circle of friends.

On Monday evening, at his residence in this vicinity, Major HENRY McLEAN, a native of New York, but for many years past a resident of Fayetteville. Maj. McLean was universally beloved and respected, and his death will long be deplored by numerous sincere friends. For several years, he was the beloved Commandant of the "Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company," and it was only after his declining health rendered him unable to discharge the active duties of the appointment, that his comrades consented to relieve him from command, and enrol his name among the honorary members of that ancient Corps. At the time of his death he was the Teller of the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, the duties of which he discharged with singular ability and satisfaction.—*Com.*

In this vicinity, on Monday last, Mr. JOHN CARNEY, formerly a Printer, and at one time one of the Editors of this paper. He was a native of Newbern, and in early life served his country as a Lieutenant in the army on the Canada frontier, during the war of 1812.

In Bladen County, on the 4th inst., Mr. JOHN C. PORTER, about 28 years of age, an exemplary gentleman. He had been a member of the Methodist Church for several years, and has left a kind and affectionate wife, and a large circle of friends and relations, to mourn his loss.

In Lexington, Davidson county, on the 14th instant, FRANKLIN G. HARGRAVE, aged about 31 years. He was a good man, and his loss will be felt by those who knew him best.

In Bladen county, on the 13th inst., JAMES DOUGLASS, son of James J. and Mary Jane McDougald, aged 8 years and 9 months.

At Marion C. H., S. C., on Sunday the 24th of August, J. ALEX'R McMILLAN, in his 19th year, and on Sunday the 21st of September, JOHN W. McMILLAN, in his 21st year.

Although the visitations of Providence in bearing away from us those we love and cherish are events of almost daily occurrence; although the tears of widows, orphans, and friends make sad appeals to our sympathies day by day, and remind us in melancholy tones that we are human, human, human; although every object in nature impresses upon us, in solemn lessons which cannot be misunderstood, the conviction that it is all created but to perish; although our own

"Hearts, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave,"

Yet with all this before us, and around us, this blow which we all expect to fall with unerring certainty, occasionally crushes with its blighting force every hope to which poor humanity clings, and leaves bare the wounded heart without a solace for its affliction.

Within one short month of each other, have we seen depart from our midst our two young friends, in all the bloom and pride of youth; the prop and stay of affectionate devoted parents, ornaments of our little circle, beloved and regretted by all who knew them. "In their lives were they joined together, and in their deaths they were not divided." Who that observed the tender solicitude of the elder brother consoling and watching the dying bed of the younger, ministering to his every want, anticipating his slightest desire, "not e'en allowing the winds of heaven to visit him too roughly," could have believed that "in one little month" he would himself be laid low, while other and strange voices would be heard suggesting the consolations which had but just as it were fallen from his own lips. But such is life; in the midst of it we are in death; and while all of us have been taught a lesson, solemn and impressive, a fond father, a devoted mother, (who loved as parents only can love,) and affectionate friends, have only left them the melancholy consolation, that their loss is the gain of the departed. Endeared to all who knew them both by their affectionate dispositions, as well as their intellectual qualities, the blow has fallen with unmitigated severity, and its influence will not soon be lost in our community.

But may we not be indulged in the fond hope, that, unstained with sin, except so far as all mortality is liable, they have joined the blissful band above, and are now partakers of those joys promised to "all who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ"?

"The silver cord has been loosed, the golden bowl broken, the pitcher broken at the fountain, and the wheel at the cistern; and the dust has returned to the earth as it was, and the Spirit unto God who gave it."—*Communicated.*

In Randolph county, on the 10th inst., at an advanced age, TIDANCE LANE, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Oct. 18, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for B. Rose & Son, E. J. Hale, H. & E. J. Lilly, Rockfish Co., H. Branson, S. T. Hawley, W. McIntyre, J. H. & J. Martine, Murchison, Reid & Co., J. D. Williams, P. P. Johnson & Co., E. W. Willkings, Jackson Johnson, Cook & Hodges, W. G. Matthews, R. A. Stuart, A. Jessup, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., D. A. Ray & Co., H. L. Myrover & Co., J. W. Wooten, A. W. Steel, H. Leete, Cook & Troy, J. R. Gee, Daniel Johnson, W. E. Kirkpatrick, P. Taylor, and Jones & Dunn, of this place; and for James Shuck, Joshua Stanly, J. P. Covington, C. Bretz, M. Waterson, S. H. Crutchfield, D. Lashly & Co., F. Bower, J. H. Lashly & Co., T. C. Pfohl, James M. Williams, John Murphy, J. W. Murphy, Green Womack, C. B. Wheeler, J. H. Thompson, Salisbury Co., H. R. Dunnegarry, E. V. Belo, W. Carter, and A. Melvin, of the interior.

Also, yesterday, Merchants' Co's Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with boats Seawell, Ready Money, and Odd Fellow in tow, with full freight for J. H. & J. Martine, S. W. Tillinghast & Co., J. M. Rose, D. A. Ray & Co., Gardner & McKethan, E. Fuller, A. Jessup, Jackson Johnson, F. D. Broece, T. S. Lutterloh, Simpson & McLauchlin, P. P. Johnson & Co., W. Marsh, A. Johnson & Co., W. G. Matthews, W. Prior, W. McIntyre, E. W. Willkings, Jones & Dunn, H. L. Myrover & Co., R. A. Stuart, J. McRae, Cook & Troy, J. W. Wooten, A. J. O'Hanlon, Cook & Hodges, H. & E. J. Lilly, A. W. Steel, J. R. Gee, C. T. Haigh & Son, A. & E. McPherson, P. Taylor, Daniel Johnson, Phœnix Co., Mallett & Huske, S. J. Hinsdale, E. J. Hale, Hon. R. Strange, J. D. Williams, J. Kyle, H. Leete, Dr. B. Robinson, S. Boon, F. T. Ward, Jas. C. Dobbin, of this place; and for M. Boger, J. Haughton, Randolph Manf. Co., W. F. Watts, Washington Mining Co., George Berrier, Brown & Maxwell, H. M. Turner, Jas. M. Williams, J. & R. Sloan, Holmes, H. & Co., Thomas Burney, Smith & Stacy, P. Lachernour, A. Nunnery, Robt. Toler, J. P. Covington, J. Hatchfield, C. Brietz, Rev. B. Craven, Rev. R. Jacks, M. Brown, Geo. Greenfield, F. Fries, S. Z. Wright, and J. A. Mebane, of the interior.

Also, on Friday last, Steamer Fayetteville, with Lighters in tow, with 1000 sacks of Salt, 100 hhds. of Sugar, &c. &c. for the following merchants in this place and the interior, besides many named above:—M. McGary, R. M. Orrell, Joseph Baker, Mrs. E. McIntyre, J. Brooksbanks, Z. Burroughs, Mrs. Shackelford, Hall & Hall, John Waddill, J. W. Baker, David Shaw, J. Huske & Son; A. Patton, J. H. Jenkins & Co., S. Young, Richmond Manf. Co., D. C. Lilly, J. M. Worth & Co., J. H. Thompson & Co., Geo. Brower, A. Shaw, David Watson, S. T. Pfohl.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 21.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	35 a 40
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	6¾ a 7	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 11
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$2 a 2¼
Flour,	5 a 5¼	Wheat, n'w,	80 a 85
Feathers,	25 a 30	Whiskey,	40 a 42

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct 16.

Some twenty rafts of Timber have arrived during yesterday and this morning. There will doubtless be a considerable quantity of Timber, and some Lumber, arriving before Saturday night. Few sales have yet been made.

Naval Stores.—In consequence of the hitherto low state of the river, Turpentine had gone up during the past week, and sales were made at $2 85. We learn, however, that on yesterday, the last sales we have to report, were made at $2 75 to $2 80. This we quote as the market price. Tar —no sales of this article during the last few days. Last sales $1 65. None now in the market.

Timber and Lumber.—Of the twenty rafts only two have yet been sold, and these at $6. We understand that the reason why sales have not been effected, is owing to the fact that the Mill owners are holding back in anticipation that the "freshet" will bring to market a large supply. We should think, from present indications, that Timber, the coming week, will sell at, for fair, from $5 to 6½, or perhaps $7. Lumber—little or no river lumber has yet arrived. The last sales of Flooring boards were made at $13½, but we think this mark can scarcely be had for what may arrive during the next week. The last sales of Scantling were made at $5½, and $6¼ for Wide boards. Mill Lumber for exportation is selling at from $12 to $16.

Bacon.—This article is now selling at, for the hog round, 9c—Sides 8½—Shoulders 7½—Hams 11c.

Corn.—No arrivals during the last week—none afloat—good stock on hand, and retailing out of the stores at from 50 to 55c.

Shingles—Sales of Shingles during the past week, have been made at from $2 25 to $2 37½.

Staves—No Staves in market. Would be in demand if brought to market. Last sales $12½—would command a shade over this mark.

Journal.

CHERAW MARKET—Oct. 14.

Bagging 18 to 20. Bale Rope 9 to 10. Bacon 9 to 11. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6¼ to 7. Coffee 7 to 9. Corn 62½ to 75. Flour 5 50 to 6 25. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 35 to 40. Nails, cut, 6 to 6¼. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 75 to 2 00.

At New York, Cotton has fallen ⅛ to ¼ since the arrival of the Great Britain. Flour has risen about 62½; Sales at 5 50 to 5 56. Wheat has risen to 1 12 to 1 15. Corn 61 to 63. Oats 39 to 40. Whiskey 25 to 26. Turpentine 3 00.—Tar 1 87. Beeswax 30. Rice 5 to 5 75. Feathers 31 to 34.

At Columbia, Cotton 6¼ to 8½. At Augusta 6 to 8.

At Charleston, Cotton 6¼ to 8½. N. C. Corn 57.

Total receipts of Cotton 116,633 bales, against 123,643 last year.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 11.—Packet Schr. L. P. Smith from New York. 14.—Brig David Duffie from New York. 15.—Brigs Genius from Philadelphia. Mary from Waldoboro'. 16.—Brig Delia from New York.

Head Quarters—Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company.

THE officers and members of said Company are hereby ordered to appear at the Company's parade ground, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2½ o'clock precisely, in fulll winter uniform, with crape on the left arm and swords.

Honorary members are requested to meet with the Company at the Town Hall, at 4 P. M.

By order of the Major Commandant,
W. McL. McKAY, O. S.

Oct. 22, 1845.

NEW
Fashionable Goods.
H. LEETE,
(PERSON STREET.)

HAS lately returned from New York, and is now opening a handsome supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

(Call and examine.) His Stock consists of the following articles, and many others not enumerated:

Black, blue, brown, and invisible-green Broadcloths; Beaver Cloth; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Worsted, Velvet, and Satin Vesting; Plaid Cloaking; Cashmere-d'Ecosse; Muslin-de-Lain; black, blue-black, plain and fig'd colored Alpacas; Thibet Cloths, a beautiful article for Cloaks or Dresses; black, blue-black, and fancy Silks, some very rich; Calicoes, (to suit any one;) white and red Flannel; Skirts; Green Barege; Velvet Ribbon for trimming Dresses; Paris Cord; Girdles; Broche Shawls; Silk and Velvet Points; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; plain and fringed Bonnet Ribbons—straw, Florence and Silk Bonnets; a large assortment of Boots and Shoes; Men's and Boys' Caps; Fur and Wool Hats.

A general assortment of choice GROCERIES and HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Our stock is large—too large to enumerate the different articles. All who wish to buy fine and fashionable GOODS, and very cheap, are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.

P. P. JOHNSON & CO.

P. S. We have on hand at all times, a large stock of GROCERIES, &c. &c.

Oct. 11, 1845. 81-4w

NEW
CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT, AND TOY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has taken the New Brick Store, on the North side of Hay street, a few doors above the Market House, where he is now opening a fine assortment of GOODS in the above line, consisting in part of the following articles:—

FRUIT.

Almonds, Filberts, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Canton and Havana Preserves, Citron, &c. Arrangements are made for fresh supplies of Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, &c.

SPICES.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia in mats, Ground Cassia, Ground Pepper, Alspice, Mustard, and Ground Ginger.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

Pepper Sauce, Tomato Catsup, Olives, Sardines, and assorted Pickles.

CRACKERS.

Boston, Butter and Water Crackers, Soda and Lemon Biscuits, Pilot Bread.

PERFUMERY.

Cologne, Lavender and Rose Water, Bay Rum, Bears', Antique and Macassar Oils, Verbena Cream, Extracts, Soaps of every variety.

WILLOW WARE.

Wagons, Cradles, Chairs, and Baskets.

SUNDRIES.

Powdered, Crushed, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Cocoa, Starch, Indigo, Camphor, Lemon Syrup, Madeira and Sweet Malaga Wines, Champagne, Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff, choice Chewing Tobacco, Regalia, Principe and Havana Cigars, Sweet Oil, Sperm Candles, Herrings, Brooms, Whiskey, Flutes, Violins, Accordians, &c. &c.

A great variety of **TOYS AND FANCY GOODS**, suitable for Presents, too numerous to mention. Also,

Every variety of **CANDIES**, at Wholesale and Retail.

☞ Call and take a look.

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

COOK & TROY

ARE now receiving their FALL AND WINTER STOCK, embracing almost every variety of Goods. Amongst them may be found,

Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Hats, Caps, Shoes and Boots, Bonnets, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Cotton and Wool Cards, a large supply of GROCERIES, fine TOBACCO,

Consisting of Bees' Wing, Peach Leaf in small boxes, and Gilmore's celebrated Pound Lump; Manuel Rendon and Justo Sans' CIGARS,—to which they invite the attention of Dealers before they purchase elsewhere.

October 22, 1845. 81-3w

MALLEABLE IRON,

SUCH as Carriage Makers use. A good assortment always on hand, and for sale at one cent per pound advance on the Manufacturers' prices, by

W. PRIOR.

October 22, 1845. 81tf

Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

WHICH can be relied upon for the speedy, safe and certain cure of Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other medicine, prepared by DR. HENRY M. TURNER, sole Proprietor, near Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina.

☞ A supply just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 18, 1845.

Phœnix Lodge, No. 8.

AT the Regular Monthly Meeting of Ancient York Masons, held on the 13th inst., a resolution was passed, requesting a called meeting to take into consideration the propriety of altering and amending the Bye-Laws, &c. In compliance with which resolution, the members are required to meet at the Lodge Room, ou Thursday evening the 23d inst., at 7 o'clock.

Visiting brethren and the fraternity generally are respectively invited to attend. By order of the W. M.,

A. M. CAMPBELL, Sec'ry.

Oct. 18, 1845. 81-1w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity—August Term, 1845.

Benjamin C. Williams vs. Charles Chalmers and wife, Lydia McBryde, and Duncan Murchison.

Original Bill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lydia McBryde is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, that the said Lydia McBryde be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in February 1846, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to her, and heard ex parte.

Witness, S C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court.

81] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

Life Insurance
CAPITAL $2,500,0[illegible]

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are seldom offered by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus blending the utility of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance,

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly:

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal; and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions in the policy less onerous to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance. (See pamphlet.)

The actual and declared profits (published in successive Reports,) affording sure data for calculations of the value of the "bonus" in this institution These profits will at each division be paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits" are lower than those of any other foreign Company effecting Life Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the distinguishing principles of this institution—their tables of rates—their distribution of profits—and the facilities afforded by their Loan Department—before deciding to insure elsewhere.

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth-Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	FOR LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR LIFE. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 14
30	1 21	1 30	2 22	2 46
35	1 46	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 64	2 93	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 23	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 68	7 42

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish all desired information and explanations on the subject,

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 81tf

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

FOR SALE, a few hundred bushels,—excellent food for Hog

POETRY.

POETRY OF THE WEST.

FROM THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

An ode to the Mocking Bird by our correspondent "C," author of the "Solitary Fountain," &c. was published many years ago in the *Atlantic Souvenir*, and some good judges pronounced it equal to any poetry ever produced in this country. We now republish the ode, altered and improved by the writer. We need not say that our own opinion of it is of the most exalted character.

THE MOCKING BIRD.

Bird of the wild and wondrous song,
I hear thy rich and varied voice,
Swelling the greenwood depths among,
Till hill and vale the while rejoice!
Spellbound, entranced in rapture's chain,
I list to that inspiring strain!
I tread the forest's tangled maze
The thousand choristers to see,
Who mingled thus their voices raise,
In that delicious minstrelsy;'
I search in vain each pause between—
The choral band is still unseen!

'Tis but the music of a dream—
An airy sound that mocks the ear—
But hark again! the eagle's scream;
It rose and fell, distinct and clear!
And list—in yonder hawthorn bush,
The redbird, robin, and the thrush!
Lost in amaze I look around,
Nor thrush, nor eagle there behold—
But still that rich aerial sound,
Like some forgotten song of old
That o'er the heart has held control,
Falls sweetly on the ravished soul!

And yet, the woods are vocal still—
The air is musical with song—
O'er the near stream—above the hill—
The wildering notes are borne along!
But whence that gush of rare delight?
And what art thou? or bird or sprite?
Perch'd on yon maple's topmost bough,
With glancing wings and restless feet,
Bird of untiring throat, art thou
Sole songster in this concert sweet!
So perfect, full, and rich each part,
It mocks the highest reach of art!

Once more, once more, that thrilling strain!
Ill-omen'd owl, be mute, be mute!
Thy native notes I hear again,
More sweet than harp or lover's lute;
Compared with thy impassioned tale,
How cold, how tame, the nightingale!
Alas! capricious in thy power—
Thy "wood-note wild" again is fled—
The mimic rules the changeful hour,
And all the "soul of song" is dead!
But no—to every borrow'd tone,
He lends a sweetness all his own!

On glittering wing, erect and bright,
With arrowy speed he darts aloft,
As tho' his soul had ta'en its flight,
In that last strain so sad and soft,
And he would call it back to life,
To mingle in the mimic strife!
And ever, to each fitful lay
His frame in restless motion wheels,
As tho' he would indeed essay
To act the ecstacy he feels—
As tho' his very feet kept time
To that inimitable chime!

And ever, as the rising moon
Climbs with full orb the trees above,
He sings his most enchanting tune,
While echo wakes thro' all the grove;
His descant soothes in care's despite,
The weary watches of the night;
The sleeper from his couch starts up
To listen to that lay forlorn—
And he who quaffs the midnight cup
Looks out to see the purpling morn!
O! ever in the merry spring,
Sweet mimic, let me hear thee sing! C.

EPIGRAM.

"How much corn may a gentleman eat?" whispered Fip,
While the cobs on his plate lay in tiers;
"As to that," answered Q., (and he glanced at the heap,)
"'Twill depend on the length of his ears!"

FROM THE MACON REPUBLICAN.

THE RESURRECTION OF PHILL THURMOND.

The lowest Judicial Tribunal in Georgia is the Justice's Court. Limited in its jurisdiction to sums under thirty dollars, it is enacted by law that the parties litigant have the power to establish their demands and offsets by their own oaths. The policy of this infringement of the rules of evidence is very questionable, as it gives the dishonest and unscrupulous a decided advantage over the upright and conscientious, in settling those minor controversies that invariably grow out of the transactions of men.

About thirty-five or forty years ago, there lived in the middle part of Georgia an individual who was famous for availing himself of the aforesaid statutory provision. No man could be fonder of small law-suits than John Ramsey. A little experience in early life had prejudiced him greatly against the higher Courts (where he found the consciences of witnesses not so pliant as his own)—so much so, he determined so to deal and be dealt by, that all disputes with his neighbors and the world generally should, to use his own expression, be 'connisant' (cognizable) in the Justices' Courts. There he could proceed without the expense of counsel, and be always provided with *legal evidence*.

John became so eminently successful in his own cases, that he regularly attended Squire "Jo Durham's" Court of the 656th District of Georgia Militia, and carried on there a kind of steam-law-practice to some profit. It was curious to witness his prosecution or defence of suits. If he could not convince Judge Durham by quotations from Clayton's "Georgia Justice," "Prince's Digest," or the 7th vol. of "Espinasse," (which latter authority he always left at home,) he would deliberately take a swear at the case himself, and, as the marksmen say, "knock out the black."—He became quite a terror to the young limbs of the law whose fate brought them in contact with him—so much so, that they had rather have met as opposing counsel Chief-Justice Marshall, then in his judicial prime.

John was always on the look-out for a law-suit for himself or some one else. It was an invariable practice of his, when one of his neighbors died, to exhibit to the executor or administrator of the estate an account just under thirty dollars, and demand payment, upon the refusal of which suit was brought as soon as the law permitted, and the money recovered as certainly as the court was holden.

Thus lived John, successfully squabbling with the living and robbing the dead, until Phill Thurmond, about the time of which we write, moved into his neighborhood and settled in half a mile of him. No man, woman or child ever lived in that part of the State without personally knowing or hearing of Phill. His facetiousness and love of fun were proverbial.—And although he has long since been gathered to his fathers, and there has been no biography of him, yet he still lives in the legendary stories of the county in which he resided, to all intents and purposes as if a Washington Irving had chronicled his deeds.

One unacquainted with Phill would on first sight mistake him for a plain, home-spun-clad clergyman. At the date of the occurrence to which we are about to allude, he was fifty years of age, though his appearance would not indicate more than thirty-five. He was of common size, with a slight disposition to corpulency, exhibiting a remarkably clear light complexion, with small blue eyes. His countenance, upon the whole, was prepossessing, and would have been strikingly so, but for its very serious and almost solemn cast of expression. He seldom smiled, and when he did, it was with a motive. It was his invariable practice, whenever he left home, to drink freely, which had no other effect upon his intellect or countenance than to sharpen the former and render more serious, if possible, the expression of the latter. It was really amusing, as well as curious, to witness the consummation of one of his plans or tricks. When the strangest and most ludicrous events (brought about altogether by his contrivance) would occur, and every one present was convulsed with irrepressible laughter—except the object of his attack, who would be boiling with rage or overwhelmed with confusion—there would sit Phill, with a countenance that would lend additional gloom to a funeral procession!

Although he was well known and dreaded by a certain class of the community, yet he was always welcome wherever he went. He had an unconquerable dislike to Dandies, Loafers, Idlers, and persons of suspicious character. It was from amongst these he selected his victims. So deep, well laid and mysterious were his plans, the individual he doomed to public ridicule could never suspect them, until escape was impossible.

Phill studied well the character of Ramsey, weighed it in the balances, and found it wanting. He laid his plans to drive him from the county, which succeeded admirably, as we shall soon see. He became exceedingly friendly and intimate with him—made Ramsey his friend as firmly as it was possible for the latter to be. While this neighborly feeling was at the highest, Phill, just at the close of a long spree he had taken at the court-house where Ramsey knew he had been, and from whence he had made several unsuccessful efforts to take him, pretended to die one night, after intimating to his family what he intended, and instructing them in their performance of the solemn farce. Accordingly, a shroud was made, and Phill laid out in real funeral style,—he however carried into his shroud a good hickory cane with him. One of the negroes was dispatched in great haste to inform Ramsey of the mournful event, and request his immediate attendance. Notwithstanding John's many faults, he was a kind neighbor, and particularly so to Phill's family. Over he came as soon as he possibly could, at the hour of midnight. With tears streaming down his cheeks, he entered the apartment where lay the corpse of his friend, beside which sat the disconsolate widow with her face buried in her kerchief to conceal her *emotions*.

"How are you, Mrs. Thurmond?" sobbed John.

All she could do was to conceal her face more completely, and extend to him her hand—which act and silence John mistook for unaffected grief.

"Poor soul!" said John, "how suddenly he left us! How slender is the brickly thread of life! In the midst of life we are in death, the good book says. Let me see once more, and for the last time, the face of my best friend."

Mrs. Thurmond removed the folds of the shroud, when John gazed through his crocodile tears upon Phill's face. Had he not been attempting to sorrow too much on the occasion, he must have seen that the features before him belonged to any one but a dead man. Phill performed his part, with the aid of a white napkin around his jaws, as well as a man of his appearance could possibly have done; his features were as immovable as if they had been carved in marble.

"Oh! oh!" cried John, as if the sight before him gave a new impetus to his grief, "how I shall miss him as a friend! how we shall all miss him! He was a friend to every body, and the wost enemy to himself. He owed me just twenty-nine dollars eighty seven and a half cents; but——"

"That's a lie, Ramsey!" said the corpse, and at that moment the only candle in the room was extinguished.

Mrs. Thurmond shrieked; John stood back aghast, the perfect personification of terror and alarm. His guilty soul trembled at what he heard; he believed it a solemn rebuke from the lips of the dead.—But what was his dismay when suddenly up rose the corpse and made towards him! With the wildest energy fear ever inspired, he rushed out of doors and ran for home; but out rushed the corpse after him! The race down Thurmond's lane was run without any jockeying on John's side; for if he had any thoughts on the subject at all, he considered it his last race. About half way the lane (and it extended nearly to Ramsey's house) John received a blow of no ordinary violence upon his naked head, for in his hurry he had left his hat; soon after another, and then another, and then a fourth, fifth, sixth, and divers smaller ones. Either of the six blows first received would have felled John, but for his supernatural efforts. Near his own house, Phill left him, and whilst waiting to get a little breath, heard John rush violently against the door, breaking it open and falling midway in the room, to the consternation and surprise of his family.

What account John gave of the night's adventure to his wife and children was never known, as they observed a dogged silence on the subject, and soon after left the neighborhood.

Some few days after the resurrection, the parties met. Phill, with the most serious countenance the human face ever assumed, expressed himself to be under lasting obligations to John, for that in fact and in truth he was dead, but that John's attempt to swindle his widow had brought him to life; and that he had always said that such rascality would make him "bile" even out of his grave.

John, on the other hand, declared most solemnly it was a deliberate attempt on his life; that it was Phill's intention to kill him with fear or the stick, or both, and that if such things were only *'connisant'* in Squire Jo Durham's Court, he would make him smoke for it.

Whither John went no one knew exactly. But after Georgia had enacted a law which prevented Indians or their descendants from testifying against white persons, and had extended her jurisdiction over the Cherokee nation, Phill swore that if John was dead he would come to life and move amongst the Indians, as he would have such a fine chance in the Justices' Courts there.

SCRAPS.

☞ V. B. PALMER, *at his several Offices, Tribune Buildings, New York,—corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia,—No. 12 State street, Boston,—and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is duly authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper in those cities.*

As are also, Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, *at the Merchants' Exchange, New York.*

The extensive circulation of the "Observer," particularly among the Merchants of the Southern and Western parts of North Carolina, makes it the best medium for advertising the business of Northern Merchants.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has now in Store, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; plain and figured Alpacas; Calicoes; Ginghams; fine bleached Muslins and Shirting; Vesting; Stocks; Scarfs; Cords and Tassels for Cloaks and Dresses; Muslin-de-Lains; Cashmere-d'Ecosses; fine Bonnets; Fur and Wool Hats and Caps; fine and coarse Shoes and Boots; supr. family Blankets; common ditto; Negro Blankets; Shawls, from 25 cents to 15 dollars; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Merino Shirts; Silk do.; Merino and Silk Shirts for ladies; fine Ingrain Carpeting; Rope and Bagging; Iron; Steel and Nails; fine Sugar and Coffee; Salt, &c., together with HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, and other Goods too tedious to mention.

The above Goods will be sold as cheap for Cash or Produce as any other Goods in the market of the same quality and style.

P. TAYLOR.

October 1, 1845. 79-2m

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts.; Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Muldmay, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Ven, by Eugene Sue, 25; Lutreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 34; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

August 30, 1845.

NEW *Carriage Repository.*

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, opposite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a NEW SELECTION of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see. Their Goods will be sold low.

LEIBENSTEIN & BROTHER.

Sept. 27, 1845. 78tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by

E. J. HALE.

John D. Williams,

AT HIS NEW STAND,

IS now opening AN ENTIRELY FRESH Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, of latest styles, viz—Cashmere-d'Ecosses, Rep. Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Lains, (Ombra shade,) Alpacas, Silks, and fine Prints. Also, for Evening Dresses, Rainbow, Ombra shaded, Pink, Blue, and White Embroidered Tarleton Muslins; French and Worked over and under Collars and under Sleeves; corded and hair cloth Skirts, (white and black;) double revired and fine hem stitched Handkerchiefs; Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose; Rosette, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Gloves and Mitts; Cruel and Canvass; fine Needles; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Silver Thimbles; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Buffalo ditto; ditto Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Toilet ditto; Milanese, Florence, Straw, (fine white,) Silk and black Bombazine Bonnets; Crape Lecce, black, white, purple, straw, blue and pink col'd large and small Worsted and Merino Shawls.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, steel mixed, Cadet mixed, and Beaver Cloths; plain black, doe-skin, blue and fancy Cassimeres; black Velvet and worsted Velvet striped and corded Silk and Satin Vestings; fancy and plain black Cravats; Cloak Lining of superior quality and newest style; fashionable Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Merino ditto; Half Hose; Coat Trimmings; together with Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Negro Blankets, large and of superior quality; fine Whitney and Mackinaw Bed ditto, from 9 to 12 quarters; fine three ply Carpetings; common ditto; green and fancy Furniture Cloths; a large stock of Kip Brogans and Negro Shoes; Women's coarse and fine Shoes and Slippers; Men's heavy Boots; Wool and low priced Fur Hats; fine and common Caps, (Fur and Cloth;) Saddles; fine and cheap quality Wagon and Riding Bridles; Wagon Whips; Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 inch; Bale Rope and Twine; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Loaf Sugar; fine Family Teas, (Black, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson;) superior Indigo; Madder; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Alum; Borax; Salts; Copperas; fancy Soap; Starch; Blacksmiths' Tools; fine and common Crockery at retail; Trace Chains; Collins' Axes; Sole Leather; Letter and Writing Paper; Curry Combs; Iron Mortars; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; FINE CHEWING TOBACCO; together with almost every article to be found in any Store in the place, all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store House (foot of Haymount) formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

October 8, 1845. 79tf

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,	Charles L. Vose,
Edward Richardson,	Zadock Pratt,
James Phalen,	George C. De Kay,
S. A. Lawrence,	Loring Andrews,
Edwin R. Tremain,	Joseph B. Nones,
S. M. Crandall,	Leonard Appleby,
John Breasted,	Asa S. Crosby,
James Cruikshank,	John J. Herrick,
J. Leander Starr,	Abraham Van Nest,
William B. Cozzens,	John B. Lasala,
Herman D. Gould,	Samuel Sherwood,
Theodore A. Meyer,	James Cook,
Cyrus Chenery,	E. T. Aldrich,
Lawrence Hill,	George Whitaker,
W. H. Townsend,	Thomas Monahan,
Robert Lane,	George Palen,
John T. Gilchrist,	William Burgoyne.
J. H. Suydam,	

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloy'd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incoporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

MINERAL SPRING ACAMEDY.

OWING to the hardness of the times and the want of ability in the community generally, the prices of Tuition are reduced to one half. Payment is required in advance, of all without the bounds of any congregations.

From the cheapness of Tuition and the healthiness of the situation, it is anticipated that the school will be large. It will be therefore necessary to use Class Books. By reference to Mr. Hale in Fayetteville, or myself, it may be ascertained what the Class Books are.

H. McLAURIN.

August 29, 1845. 74-tf

A NEGRO GIRL for Sale.

☞ Apply at this Office.

MISS BINGHAM

HEREBY gives notice to her friends and the public, that she will commence the Fall Term in her School on MONDAY THE 6th OF OCTOBER, in the brick house near Mr. Kyle's, on Green street. Unremitted attention will be given to the Pupils in the different branches pursued by them. Miss Bingham hopes not to be outdone by any Teacher in the State.

Sept. 29, 1845. 78-3w

Head Quarters,

BRIGADIER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Wadesborough, 18th Sept., 1845.

THE COLONELS commanding the Regiments composing the 14th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, will have their respective Regiments at their usual places of parade, armed and equipped according to law, for Review and Inspection, after the following order, to-wit:—

42d	Regiment, at	Lumberton, on	8th Nov'r	next.
43d	"	McNeill's,	10th "	"
93d	"	Laurel Hill,	12th "	"
51st	"	Rockingham,	13th "	"
53d	"	Wadesborough,	15th "	"
54th	"	Lanesborough,	17th "	"
95th	"		18th "	"

The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all persons under their command are required to render their proper obedience and respect:

VINCENT PARSONS, Jr., Aid-de-Camp,
JOHNSON R. HARGRAVE, Brigade Inspector,
ROBERT TROY HALL, Quartermaster General,

each with the rank of Major.

JAS. M. WADDILL,
Brigadier General 14th Brigade
North Carolina Militia.

79tf

TO PRINTERS.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*

September 1, 1845. 75-6m

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

June 17, 1845. 63-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }

Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable possession of

LAND,

In Robeson county, consisting of two separate tracts, one containing over 800 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the West side of Shoe Heel, within three-fourths of a mile of a good Landing, with a good road passing through the Plantation. On it are three new log houses, and cleared land enough to employ four or five hands. It has also a reed pasture belonging to it, sufficient to winter 60 head of cattle.

The other, on which I reside, contains over 700 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the road leading from Lumberton to Bennettsville, one mile from McInnis's Bridge. It has about 100 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling and the necessary out-houses.

A fair price will be allowed for young Negroes in payment. For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, by calling or addressing him at Queensdale P. O.

D. McQUEEN.

August 14, 1845. 76tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Marble Factory

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, June Term, 1845, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. B. McARN, *Adm'r*

August 5, 1845. 70tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

William Ritter *vs.* John R. Ritter, Adm'r, and others.

Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Everet Ritter, a Defendant to this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1845, and of American Independence the 70th year.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

[Pr. adv. $8 25.] 76-6w

A situation as Teacher

in a public School, or in a respectable private family, is wanted by a young gentleman who has had several years experience in that capacity.

Address C. B. B., Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 30, 1845. 78-4w

GRAY'S OINTMENT AND BECKWITH'S PILLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

July 21, 1845.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, the 13th of August, my negro boy WILEY. He is about common stature, stout built, very muscular, weighing I should think about 175 or 180 pounds, very black, a little inclined to stutter and when alarmed stutters pretty badly, aged about 27 or 28 years. He is a cowardly fellow when hemmed, depends on running and is brisk on the heel. He was well provided with both Sunday and every day clothing which he took in a sack, worn off a round crowned wool hat, tolerably large brim, faced inside with tanned sheep-skin; he also took off a white fur hat with a black ribbon band. It is suspected that he may be passing under the name of *Jim*, and was possibly about Greensboro' some weeks ago, and may be trying to get to a free State. Any person who will detect said Wiley and confine him in Jail, so that I get him shall be liberally rewarded.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Montgomery Co. N. C. Sept. 1845. 78-8w.

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Seventeen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of the Subscriber, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

WM. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1845. 76-3m

New Groceries, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE taken the New Brick Store on Hay street, joining the Store of Mr. Latterlob, where they will soon be supplied with their usual STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

They have this day received, and offer for sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
2 hhds. ditto St. Croix ditto,
50 bags green Rio COFFEE.

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

Their Store is commodious and safely located on account of fire.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 7, 1845. 71tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove from where he now resides, offers to sell the PLANTATION on which he lives, lying on the West side of Deep River, 44 miles from Fayetteville, containing **704 Acres**, part of which is in a state of high cultivation. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all necessary outbuildings. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to come and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it is a desirable situation. Terms made known when application is made to the Subscriber. Address the Subscriber at William Watson's Bridge P. O., Moore county.

NEVIN MACLEAN.

August 13, 1845. 72tf

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.

Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of LAND lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.

Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

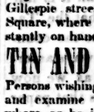
NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS on his individual account, one door West of the Methodist Church, nearly opposite the Post Office, and from past experience he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to such as patronize him. He hopes, by his untiring exertions, to please, and his attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

DANIEL CLARK.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1845. 73-3m

F. T. WARD



WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE IN NEW YORK.

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package.

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousand Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign PRINTS

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter,
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE WINTER TERM of this School will commence on the 11th of November, and continue till the 15th of April.

TERMS:

For Board and English Tuition, per Term of five months, payable in advance,	$100 00
Tuition in French,	12 50
" in Music on the Piano or Guitar, with $3 for the use of the Piano,	25 00
Tuition on the Harp, with $10 for use of the Instrument,	30 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting,	15 00

N. B. Beds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School. Pupils are required to furnish their own Bedding and Towels, or to pay, instead, $5. The Clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name, *in full*. Extravagance in dress is contrary to the principles and practice of the School, and Parents will confer a favor by providing their children only with the plainest attire. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The dress of the Pupils, in Winter, for Sundays and special occasions, must be of Muslin-de-Lain or Merino, of a dark blue color; the Bonnet, of straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, they may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other suitable material as their wardrobes will furnish.

The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the city. They are allowed to accept invitations in the City for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They have opportunities of seeing their friends, and acquiring ease of manner in society, at the *Soirees*, which are statedly held.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1845. 78-7wpd

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 30 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines;
Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

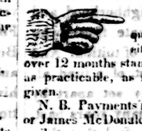
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 75tf

Money Wanted.



THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, over 12 months standing, to settle the same as soon as practicable, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. B. Payments may be made to John Hartman or James McDonald in the absence of the Subscriber.

GEO. W. McDONALD.